

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

MAY 9, 1953

54th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



THE GIN THAT'S A "GOOD HOUSEKEEPER"



THE LUMMUS

90 Saw

With 90 saws it naturally turns out more lint. But it's the quality of that lint which is of super-importance to cotton buyers. And the Lummus 90 Saw Gin is a good housekeeper, producing a cleaner sample. Due to Lummus' 84 years of experience it is engineered so it "thinks for itself", demanding less attention and less maintenance . . . a major factor when help is inexperienced. Write for bulletin #617. At the same time ask about Lummus' latest "first" . . . the new automatic Suction control.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GEORGIA MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Impact Cleaner

***Especially Designed to
Handle Medium or Roughly Picked Cotton***

This efficiently designed and strongly built machine has seven serrated disc cylinders and seven spiked drum cylinders, plus a reclaiming unit. Seed cotton is rotated upwards through the Cleaner between these rows of cylinders. This Cleaner has no screens under cleaning cylinders, a feature that eliminates the possibility of loss in efficiency due to screens hairing over.

*We invite you to write for Bulletin 190-B
which gives complete descriptive details*

Continental **GIN COMPANY**
ATLANTA BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA DALLAS MEMPHIS

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SEE YOUR MATHIESON DEALER!

He has all the cotton sprays and dusts you'll need throughout the growing season. Soon you'll be needing these high-quality sprays for early season control—BHC-DDT, 4#-2# Toxaphene DDT, 25% DDT, and 6# Toxaphene. See your Mathieson dealer for the protection you'll need . . . and for best results, follow a *consistent schedule* as recommended by your state authorities.

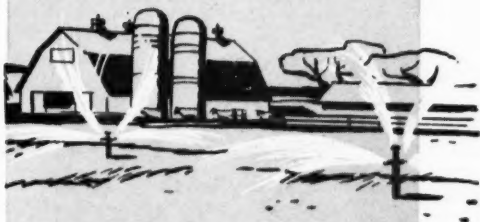
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Boost cotton production with Mathieson Ammo-Phos Pelletized Fertilizers. They contain the most soluble phosphate that you can buy in any fertilizer made in this country . . . provide steady-feeding, non-leaching nitrogen . . . a combination that means high yields at less cost.

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A trained Mathieson irrigation engineer is available—through your local Mathieson dealer—to help you plan the supplemental irrigation you want.

*Your Mathieson dealer is a good man to know
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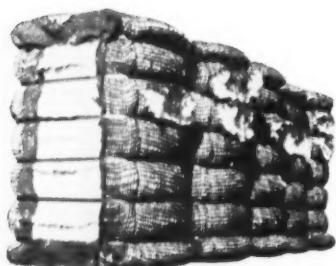
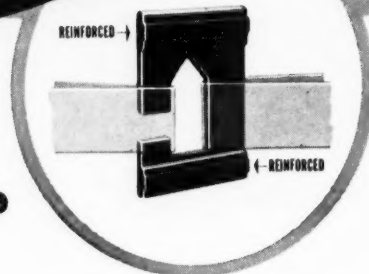
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TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginner's because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

REINFORCED BUCKLES

DIXISTEEL Buckles are tough, too. Reinforced with an extra-heavy head at top and bottom, these buckles won't snap at the eye, even when spongy, dry cotton is baled. They seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slip, slide or cut the tie.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles!

DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

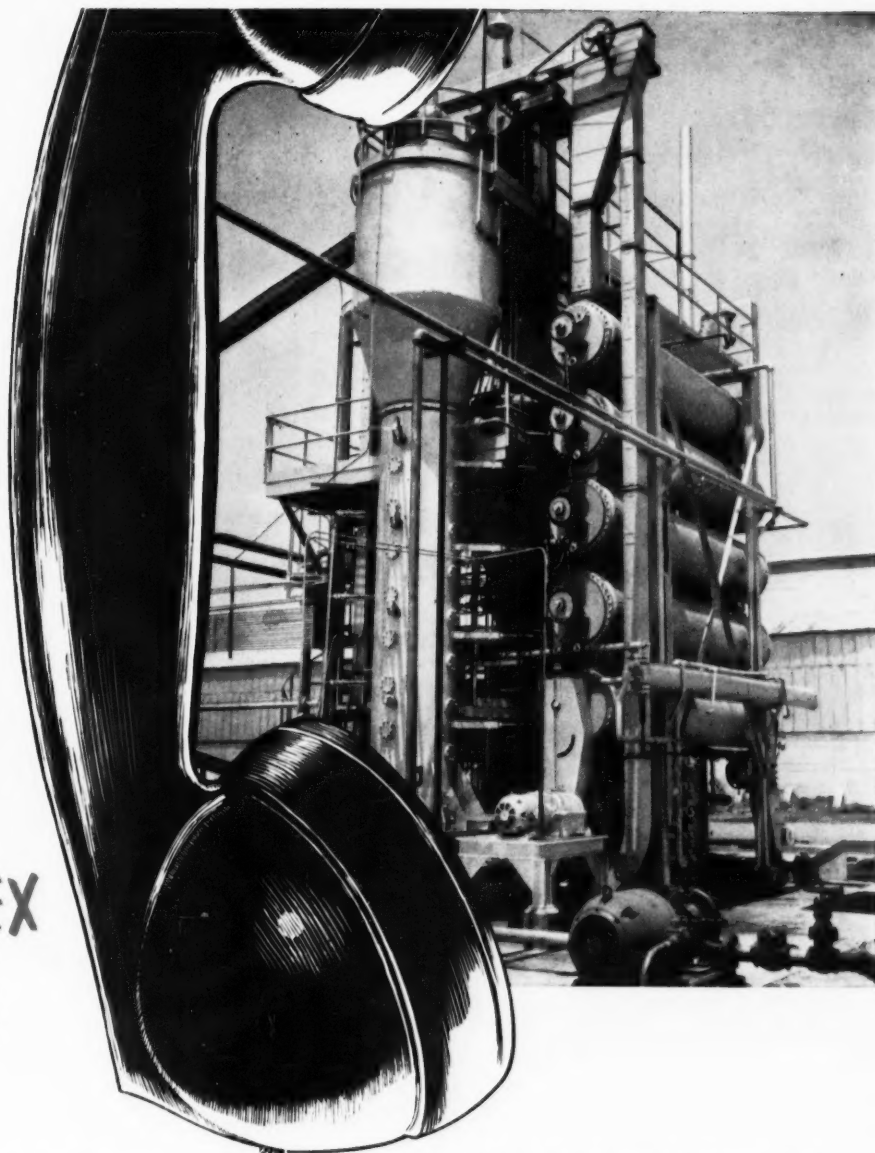
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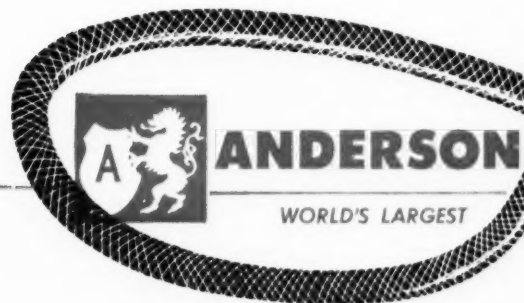
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See for yourself how Exsolex profitably extracts nearly any oleaginous material leaving a residual oil in the meal as low as .5% depending upon the material processed. Learn how easy it is to adapt Exsolex to any number of oil bearing materials... and to your own particular requirements. Pick up the phone, give us a call today.

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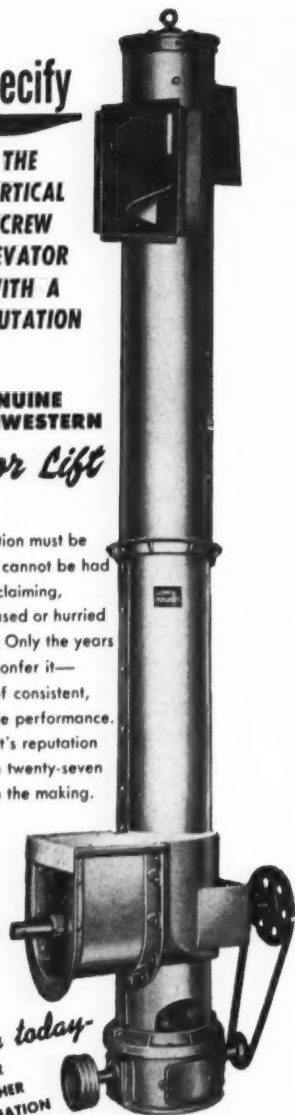
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SCREW
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WITH A
REPUTATION**

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

PRESS

**54th
YEAR**

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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The Cover

WHEN WE FIRST saw this fine photograph by Bob Taylor our reaction was pretty much like that anybody would expect: What cunning animals they are! But the more we looked the more convinced we were that Taylor had—unwittingly, we suppose—done some fine editorializing on film. For if a kitten and a lamb can live side by side in such perfect harmony, why can not different peoples do the same? We don't know whether it's a good question or not. Anyway, the thought just hit us when we got to thinking about the picture.

Photograph by Bob Taylor



A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

5-Year Old Engine Powers \$100,000 Gin

**"Never a
moment's trouble,"
says ginner**

Owner B. W. Capps and his brother R. W. Capps have used an International UD-24 engine for five years to power a 4-80 gin 18 miles west of Phenix City, Alabama. Capps says this about his UD-24:

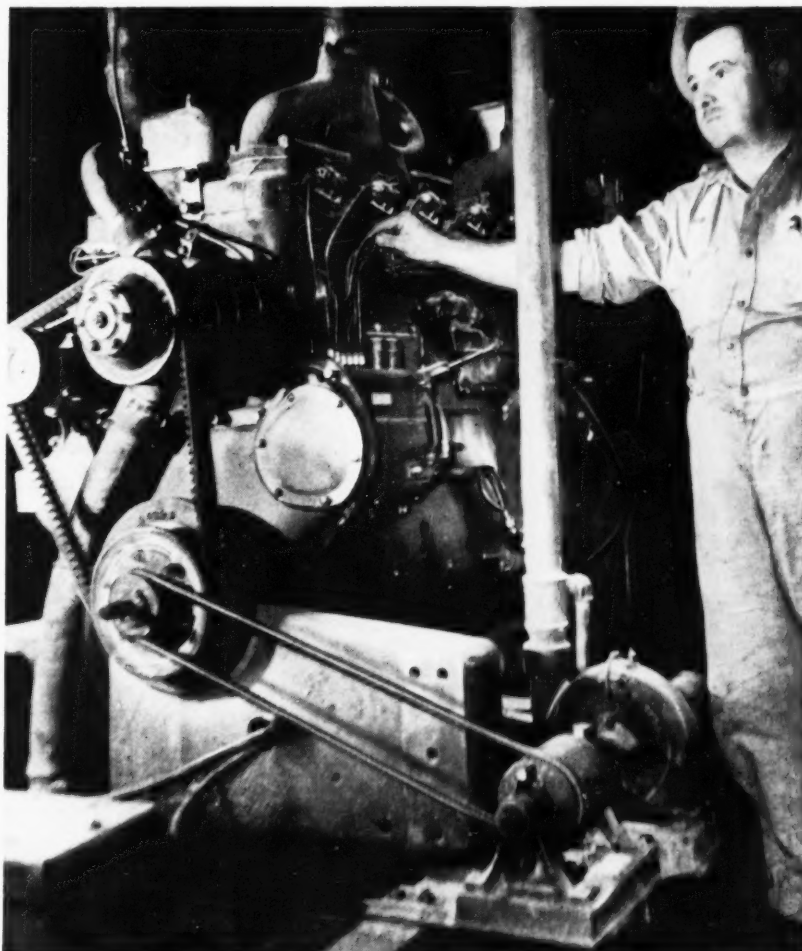
"It never gave a moment's trouble, but we figured it should be overhauled before moving into a new \$100,000 gin this summer."

"When the International Dealer checked it over, he found it only needed new rings."

This kind of dependability makes International Power Units the choice of more and more ginners who want low-cost power.

Call in your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer today and put International "Power that Pays" to work for you!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS



CAPPS' WORKHORSE: Ginner R. W. Capps checks over UD-24 engine that has ginned five straight seasons without a minute's trouble.



INTERNATIONAL

POWER THAT PAYS

Continental

Engineering & Equipment was specified to SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Is YOURS a similar
PROBLEM?



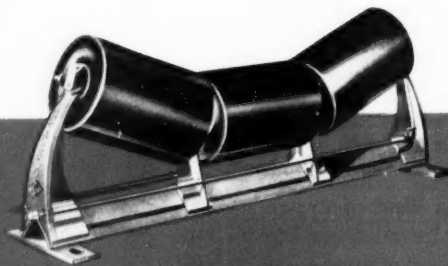
To convey seed at the rate of 100 tons per hour from the cleaning room, discharging at any point in any one of the three storage houses. The total length of the system was over 700 feet. Low headroom in the storage house galleries prohibited the use of trippers.

Continental Engineers solved the problem with a system of 30" flat belt conveyors traveling at 450 feet per minute.

Traveling plows with adjustable blades discharge the seed at any point in any storage house.

This simple but effective solution of a materials handling problem is another example of how Continental is meeting the problems of all industry. Whether it be for seed mills, textile mills, feed mills, quarries, coal mines, power plants—whatever the problem—whatever the industry—Continental will show the way.

CG-5007



Standard Duty Idler

We have the idler for your particular purpose. Write us today for our Catalog ID-481-A, "Continental Belt Conveyors."

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**INDUSTRIAL DIVISION
CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY**

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ATLANTA • DALLAS • MEMPHIS • NEW YORK



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Get Lower Cost Bug Control... Earn Higher Profits with this ORTHO One-Two Punch!



ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray

A powerful emulsive liquid combination of BHC and DDT.

Effectively controls boll weevils, bollworms, aphids, thrips and cutworms.

Easy Application . . . Essentially you apply two sprays in one easy operation because ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray combines two important and potent insecticides in scientific formulation.

Economical . . . Since it is a combination spray and controls so many insects with each spraying.

Effective Kill . . . ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray kills cotton insects quickly and effectively. Stops losses and helps insure better yields and greater profits.

Saves Time and Labor . . . When you use ORTHO 3-5 Cotton Spray you save time and labor of mixing insecticides or of separate applications.

ORTHO-MITE 2 Emulsive

An outstanding miticide containing ORTHO-MITE (Aramite) in scientific formulation.

Effectively controls red mites on cotton.

Toxicity . . . ORTHO-MITE 2 Emulsive has low acute toxicity to warm-blooded animals. This low acute toxicity makes ORTHO-MITE one of the safest miticides on the market.

Effective Kill . . . ORTHO-MITE kills entire mite populations in a matter of days after application and mite populations have *not shown* a tendency to bounce back and increase rapidly.

Highly Effective . . . Extensive usage has shown outstanding control of most species of mites with fewer sprayings of your cotton.

Economical . . . Economical application rates . . . plus length of time it's effective—keeps the cost per acre of ORTHO-MITE low. The added profits you get when you use ORTHO-MITE will repay you many times over the cost of the applications.

Bigger yields per acre

ORTHO

World leader in scientific pest control

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CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp.

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Compatibility ORTHO-MITE 2 Emulsive and ORTHO 3-5 Spray are compatible so you can use them together to control the mites plus many of the major insect pests that attack cotton.

Always—you Profit with ORTHO

FERRIS CO-OP GIN Reports:

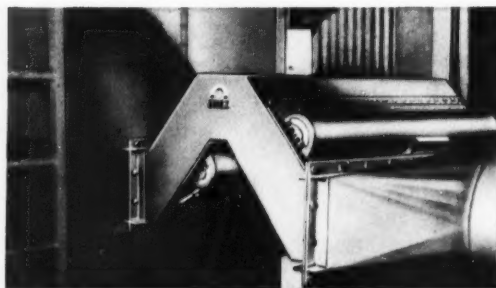
"Our ERIEZ Magnetic Hump Has Prevented Fires... Reduced Shut-Downs and Machinery Damage!"



"We installed an ERIEZ Permanent Non-Electric Magnetic Hump last year and have been amazed at the more than 50 pounds of bolts, wire and other tramp iron it removed from the 2,935 bales we ginned. The savings gained from an increase in production and protection to the cleaner screens, burr machine, feeder and gin saws paid for our magnet in one season!"

Lloyd Graham, Manager
Ferris Co-Op Gin, Ferris, Texas

Pictured at right is an ERIEZ Magnetic Hump installed at the discharge of a Big Reel Drier. Two powerful magnets pull the tramp iron from the material flow. Covered by U.S. Pat. No. 2,612,268.



Where space permits, this powerful magnetic separator can't be beat! Installation on new or existing equipment is fast and simple. The patented ERIEZ Hump design causes material to change direction twice... creates a tumbling action and gives the two powerful permanent magnets an opportunity to remove dangerous tramp iron. Magnets are bolted and hinged to the sheet metal housing... swing open for easy cleaning! ERIEZ Humps are tested and approved; they have passed the rigid standards of Factory Insurance Companies.

OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COTTON BELT

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Magnet Drive • Erie, Pennsylvania

Write TODAY for
Free Gin Magnet Bulletin

MANUFACTURING COMPANY



Laugh IT OFF

A little boy, late for Sunday school, was asked to explain.

"I tried to go fishing but daddy wouldn't let me."

"You're lucky to have a nice father like that," the teacher remarked, "and I suppose he explained why you shouldn't go fishing today?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Junior. "Only one pole."

Country Girl: "Paw's the best rifle shot in this country."

City Slicker: "What does that make me?"

Country Girl: "My fiance."

"Why don't you marry me?" he pleaded. "Is there anyone else?"

"Oh, Homer," she sighed, "there must be!"

John: "What are we having for dessert tonight, dear?"

Wife: "Double sponge cake. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Brown and the butter from Mrs. Miller."

Intellectual Young Man: "Do you enjoy Kipling?"

Girl: "I don't know. How do you kipple?"

"How are you this evening, honey?"

"All right, but lonely."

"Good and lonely?"

"No, just lonely."

"I'll be right over."

Latest model gas ranges include a venetian blind in the glass oven doors. This is for bashful girls who cook rump roasts.

Friend: "Before you were married what did your husband call you?"

Housewife: "Princess of the Rosy Dawn."

Friend: "What does he call you now?"

Housewife: "Ma."

A woman doesn't need to add if she can distract.

It's sad for a girl to reach the age

When men consider her charmless,

But it's worse for a man to attain

the age

When the girls consider him harmless.

Sam was being interviewed by the relief investigator. After some routine questions, the investigator queried, "Is your wife dependent on you?" "She sure is, sir," replied Sam. "If I didn't find the jobs for her, she'd starve."

Blonde: "I want to see the man who was hurt in the auto accident last night."

Nurse: "Are you the girl who was with him?"

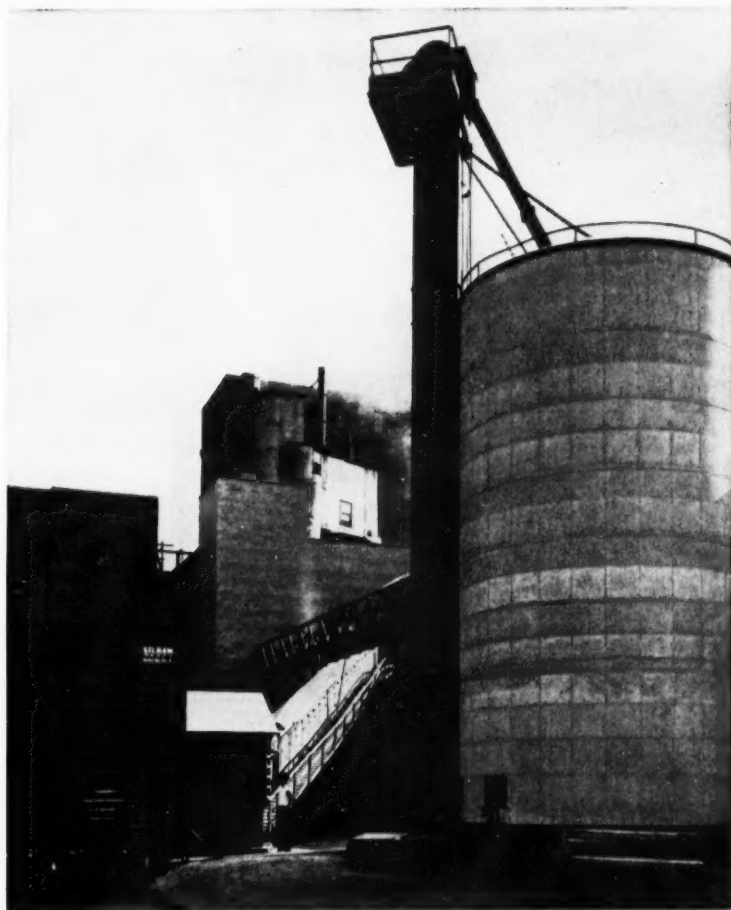
Blonde: "Yes, and I thought it only right to come over and give him the kiss he was trying for."

"What's a sachet?"

"A bag filled with perfume."

"Well, live and learn; I was out with one last night."

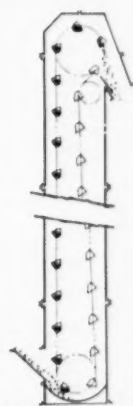
13 types...4 basic designs to meet your elevating requirements



Link-Belt screw conveyor and bucket elevator handle material from railroad car to storage silo.



Centrifugal discharge
for free-flowing, fine or loose materials with small to medium lumps.



Positive discharge for light, fluffy, fragile or any materials that tend to stick to the buckets.



Continuous discharge
for many materials—light to heavy, small to large, abrasive lumps.



Internal discharge for gentle handling of small articles such as pellets, rivets, seeds, castings.

Let LINK-BELT recommend the bucket elevator best-suited to your needs

WHERE large or small quantities of bulk materials must be elevated in limited space, a bucket elevator is the equipment you need in most cases. And, in every case, you'll find the one that can do the job for less in the complete Link-Belt line.

Link-Belt builds a type and size of bucket elevator for every requirement. Included in the 4 basic designs are 13 types of bucket elevators designed to suit a variety of materials. A wide

range of sizes on chain or belts is also available.

Other Link-Belt engineering extras: Rigid, jig-built casings are self-supporting requiring only occasional lateral ties depending on height. Periodic inspection is speeded with easy access to both head and boot. Chain or belt tension is maintained at all times with simple screw or gravity take-ups. You can get complete engineering information from the Link-Belt office near you.

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BUCKET ELEVATORS

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Plants: Chicago, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Colmar, Pa., Atlanta, Houston, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Toronto, Springs (South Africa), Sydney (Australia). Sales Offices in Principal Cities.

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CLEAN
AND
RUST-
FREE...**



**these hydraulic
seed truck dumps lubricated
with TEXACO REGAL OIL (R&O)**

No matter how simple or elaborate the hydraulic equipment you use, the best medium to keep it operating dependably is *Texaco Regal Oil (R&O)*. This is turbine-quality oil—proved by test to have *more than ten times the oxidation resistance of the ordinary turbine-quality oil used for hydraulic service*. In addition, it has extraordinary rust-inhibiting power, and it will not foam.

Texaco Regal Oil (R&O) keeps hydraulic systems clean . . . free from rust, sludge and foam. This means smoother operation, with no unscheduled stoppages. It also means longer parts life and lower maintenance costs.

In your Diesel engines, your best assurance of dependable power and lower operating cost is *Texaco*

*Ursa Oil X***. It keeps engines clean, fuel consumption and maintenance costs low.

In your enclosed reduction gears, use *Texaco Meropa Lubricant*. It's an "extreme pressure" lubricant that does not foam or thicken in service . . . assures smoother operation, longer gear life, lower maintenance costs.

A Texaco Lubrication Engineer will gladly help you get better performance, at lower cost, from all your machinery. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write:

The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



TEXACO Lubricants and Fuels
FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

TUNE IN: Tuesday nights on television—the TEXACO STAR THEATER starring MILTON BERLE. See newspaper for time and station.

**Oxen, mules and longhorns
once ruled, but today,
with modern methods . . .**



B. W. FRIERSON, assistant general manager of the Texas Prison System in charge of agriculture, and an entomologist examining cotton for insect infestation on the System's Central Farm.

Prison Farming Pays

**Taxpayers, convicts and nearby farmers benefit
from efficient production of cotton, food crops and livestock
on 115 square miles of Texas prison land.**

.....

PRISONS are not the institutions about which a state is most likely to brag. Texas, however, is finding a source of pride in the revolutionary changes that have been made in converting what once was an antiquated penal system into a well-managed, efficient public institution. Modernized production of cotton, other crops and livestock is the foundation of this program of the Texas Prison System.

This progressive agricultural program is saving money for Texas taxpayers. It is helping to rehabilitate prisoners. Better farming practices are being encouraged among farmers in surrounding

communities as they see the value of good farming demonstrated on 11 prison farms in six counties.

These achievements are most striking when viewed from the background of the situation that existed a few years ago. Mules, and even oxen, were being used for prison farm power. Scrubby cattle made one think that this was the last stronghold of the Longhorn. The food was bad, and mostly bought; and the housing was horrible. Fights, frequent escapes, self-maiming by convicts seeking to avoid work and the high cost of maintaining the penal system were some of the evidences of conditions crying for reform.

In contrast, efficiency of all operations is found in the prison units today. Members of the 1952 American Cotton Congress, which held a session at the Ramsey Prison Farm, saw convicts well housed and well fed, largely with products of the farm. They saw modern farming methods and equipment. They were impressed not only with the physical improvements, but even more with the ideals and objectives of those responsible for the changes.

• **A New Era Begins**—Aroused by the then deplorable prison conditions, a number of Texans decided several years ago

B. W. FRIERSON, assistant general manager of the Texas Prison System in charge of agriculture.



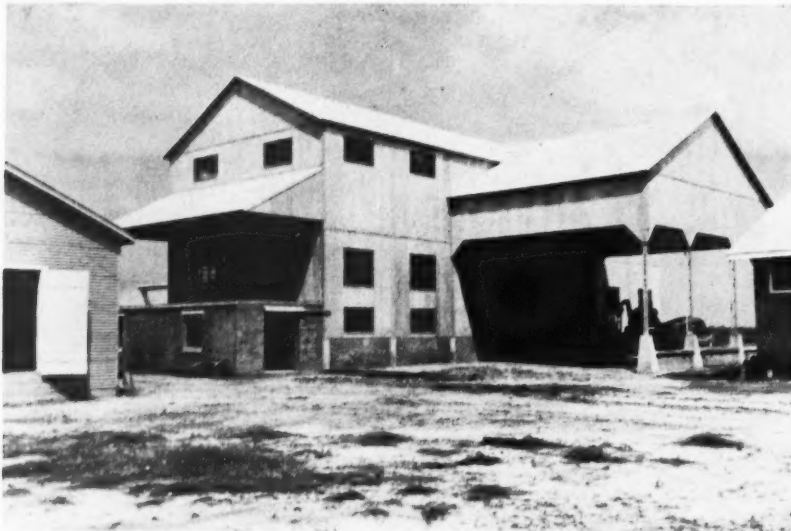
O. B. ELLIS, general manager of the Texas Prison System.

that something had to be done. The progressive members of the Texas Prison Board, including B. A. Stufflebeme, Grand Prairie cottonseed breeder, banker and businessman, felt that one of the first steps was to find a man capable of efficiently managing the system, especially the 74,000 acres of land that comprise the prison's greatest asset.

They found such a man in O. B. Ellis, then managing the Shelby County Penal Farm at Memphis. At this Tennessee institution Ellis had developed an outstanding agricultural and livestock program that had attracted nationwide attention. In addition, Ellis is a man with the highest ideals, concerned with improving the lot of prisoners and with giving taxpayers the maximum return from every cent invested in the penal system.

When Ellis accepted the position, he





ONE OF FOUR modern gins operated by the Texas Prison System. The one shown here is on the System's Clemens Farm.

selected a former County Agent who had made an excellent record with the Texas Extension Service, Byron W. Frierson, to serve as assistant general manager in charge of agriculture. A large share of the credit for what has been accomplished goes to these two men, backed by members of the Texas Prison Board and assisted by the Extension Service, PMA, SCS and many others from whom they have secured technical assistance and other guidance.

• **Cotton Production**—An indication of what has been accomplished during the past five years is found in the following excerpts from a recent letter from Frierson to Stufflebeme, secretary of the Texas Prison Board; and from an address made by Frierson at the Southern Prison Conference.

Cotton income for 1950, 1951 and 1952 amounted to over \$5,400,000—equivalent to the previous 15 years' income from cotton. Cotton is the major source of revenue among crops. Slightly over 14,000 acres are currently devoted to cotton. During the past five years, the prison system has changed from mule farming to an operation that is as completely mechanized as appears to be practical in a penal operation. Cultural practices, generally, have been modernized and an efficient program of insect control is carried out. Yields have been high.

Prison cotton was valued at \$975,000 in 1950, when there was federal control of acreage. In 1951, without acreage controls, the value rose to \$2,081,000. A new high was established by the 1952 total value of \$2,387,970. Frierson reports that prospects currently are good for the 1953 crop.

Carrying the cotton improvement program another step forward, the prison management has modernized the four cotton gins owned by the system. Extension ginning specialists provided recommendations for this program, and strict attention is paid to ginning all prison cotton efficiently.

Enough raw cotton is retained for processing in the textile mill, which produces prison uniforms, duck, towel-ing and other cotton goods used by the prisons.

Sound practices used in cotton production include the planting of good seed of recommended varieties, tested for germination and treated for disease control; early season insect control; frequent cultivation; strict observation for late insect control when necessary; early stalk destruction; and the use of cover crops.

• **Conservation Program**—All of the prison land is signed up with Soil Conservation Service districts. The acreage amounts to about 115 square miles, approximately the size of Rockwall County, Texas.

The 1953 crop schedule includes 7,890 acres of legumes, from which the organic matter will be restored to the soil, as has been done with soil building crops grown in previous years of the present administration. (Some of the prison system land has been cultivated for over 100 years.)

Forty-two water wells have been dug by convicts operating a prison built machine. Convicts in welding shops have constructed steel windmill towers from discarded boiler flues and other salvage material. Water troughs have been built

at these wells from brick made at one of the prison farms. Each of the well installations, including windmill, brick troughs, casing and pipe, has a free-world replacement value conservatively estimated at more than \$1,000.

More than 200 miles of new fence has been built to take in land formerly idle, to fence prison boundaries properly or cross fence pastures for grazing control. Value of this fence is at least \$500 per mile. Another 100 miles of fence have been rebuilt.

Although approximately 10,000 acres have been taken out of pasture and put into crops since 1949, the reduced pasture acreage today has a greater carrying capacity than in 1949. Factors responsible for this, in addition to the fencing and watering systems already mentioned, include:

Drainage systems have been completed on 5,000 acres of formerly "wet" pasture land.

Five thousand acres of heavy timber have been cut and removed.

Forty shredders and weed cutters control weeds and promote growth of grass and clovers.

Use of sod seeders to seed oats in native clover and Bermuda pastures has increased the amount of cool season grazing on many pastures.

Supplemental summer and winter grazing makes it possible to "rest" some of the native pasture to allow seeding.

Rotational grazing has increased the vigor of desirable plants in many pastures.

Excessive rains frequently cause crop losses in the area where prison farms are located. Prison labor has built complete drainage systems on 12,000 acres of cultivated prison land, at least doubling the productive capacity of the land. This is in addition to the 5,000 acres of "wet" pasture land drained.

Stumps formerly prevented cultivation of 15 percent of the surface of some fields. Stumps have been dug and burned on at least 5,000 acres of land. Expense for repairing parts for farm implements declined drastically following the removal of stumps.

The practice of raking and burning cotton and corn stalks was stopped by the present administration, which uses shredders to chop up all crop residues and return them to the soil.

Other conservation practices that have

(Continued on page 68)

COTTON FIELD on the System's Ramsey Farm. Inmates are being transported to work in tractor wagons.



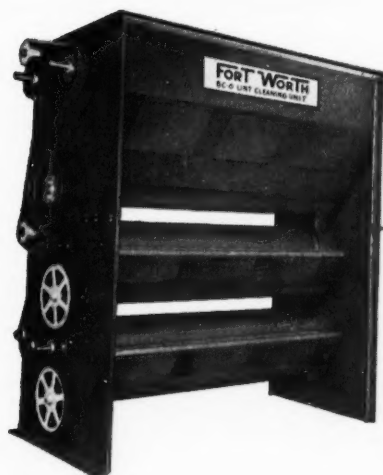
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"Doc" MacGEE Says: There's a big difference in what two different housewives can do with the same recipe! In solvents, too, skill, experience and "the will to do" make the big difference . . . big reasons why Skellysolve is equipped to serve you better. A pioneer in the solvents field, Skellysolve has "lived with" the needs of your industry for years and years . . . has first-hand knowledge that saves you time and money.

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**SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

Effects of Ginning Roughly Harvested Cotton On Foreign Matter Content of Cottonseed

By **CHARLES M. MERKEL** and **FRANCIS L. GERDES**

Respectively, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry,
Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and Cotton Technologist,
Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration,
U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

THE COTTON Ginning Laboratory has in the past dealt with the major problems of processing cotton at gins which primarily affected the quality of the fiber. The Laboratory's earliest work was devoted to drying, and the development of driers has had a tremendous effect on preserving the quality of the lint at the gins. Other early research was conducted on sources of heat, effect of seed roll density and saw speeds, modernizing gin stands, reducing power waste and packaging problems. In recent years, the trend toward rougher harvesting practices has opened up new fields of research requiring emphasis on more efficient cleaning and drying. One outstanding Laboratory development has been the flow-through type lint cleaner. Our major projects at this time are aimed toward better moisture control, better cleaning, and special projects in Western states.

The foregoing statement is not intended to imply that we, the staff of this Laboratory, have not been cognizant of the importance of cottonseed to the cotton industry, more especially since it is largely through the purchase of the producers' seed that the ginner is able to collect for his processing. Certain problems connected with cottonseed handling have been studied, and more recently we have carried out a very complete program of work which has resulted in the development of a gin-capacity cottonseed drier and cleaner.

Wet cottonseed, like damp or wet seed cotton, has for years been a source of trouble and worry to the ginner. Few ginner actually understand the meaning of the term "free fatty acid" and exactly what causes it, but all of them appreciate the importance of this factor in the grading system and what it means to the price they will finally receive for the seed they deliver to the mill. In those areas of relatively high rainfall where the seed from early ginnings are green and damp, storage has presented a serious problem. The practice of drying seed cotton has enabled ginner to do a creditable job as far as the fiber is concerned, but all of the test data show that little or no drying is accomplished in the seed. In some cases moisture removal from very wet seed might amount to as much as one percent, which of course is not sufficient to influence the safe storage of seed containing more than 12 percent moisture originally. The practice of quickly moving the early green or damp cottonseed to the mills where they can be stored or

crushed is still standard practice in the Mid-South and Southeast.

The ginner is quick to react to conditions that affect the profit he receives from his operations. Prior to 1940 relatively few cotton gins were equipped with cottonseed scales. The practice of weighing the load of seed cotton and subtracting the bale weight as a basis for seed weight determination was widely used. In most cases where clean hand-picked cottons were being ginned, the 20-odd pounds of tare gained from the bagging and ties allowance was sufficient to offset weight losses in the ginning due to trash and moisture removal. In other instances fixed dockages for trash were in vogue on the late-season trashier cottons as a means of making the amount of seed sold to the mills balance with what had been purchased at the gin. The system described above worked fairly well until the trend toward rougher harvesting prevailed and more elaborate cleaning and drying machinery was installed in new gins being built across the Belt to handle the rough cottons. Ginner soon became aware of the fact that they were performing a service of removing trash and moisture from the producer's cotton and paying him for it in the form of weight which was being blown to trash piles.

Seed weighing scales were the obvious answer to a fair means of paying the producer for the seed which were being delivered to the seed house. This practice is today in general use and is forcefully bringing to the attention of the ginner and farmer the amount of trash removed in the modern ginning system. The use of seed scales and modern trash disposal systems at gins has removed the temptations for the ginner to feed the trash from cleaning units back into the seed in order to make weights balance, and as a cheap means of trash removal.

As stated previously, our studies at

This is the third of a series of articles on the importance of clean cottonseed and clean linters, written especially for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press by recognized authorities on their subjects. Previous articles were published in the April 11 and April 25 issues.

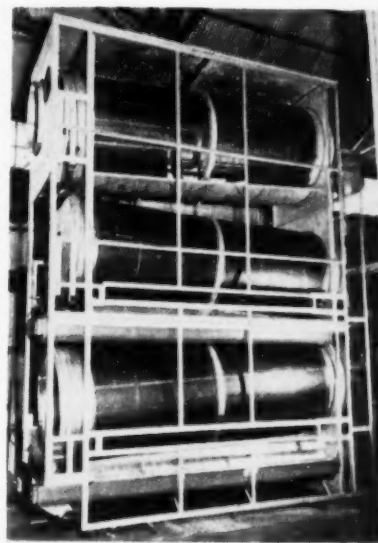


FIGURE 1—Gin capacity cottonseed drier and cleaner (sides removed). Cottonseed enters the inner drum at the top. Large perforations restrict large trash but permit seed to drop into outer drum. Seed are dried with hot air in upper two drums and dried and cooled in the lower drum.

the Laboratory have only considered the harvesting and cleaning at gins as it affects the fiber from the standpoint of grade, staple, and spinning value. Certain facts are evident from these studies which will throw some light on the possible effects on the trash content or quality of seed turned out by the gins. In the broad sense it may be stated that the more effective seed cotton cleaning combinations now being used for handling machine picked and roughly hand-harvested seed cotton will remove up to 80 percent of the total trash contained in machine-picked cottons, and up to 95 percent of the foreign material in mechanically stripped cottons, as has been shown by our Chickasha, Okla., tests. These same seed cotton cleaning set-ups, followed by lint cleaning, produced lint samples which contained trash ranging in amounts of from 2 percent on hand-picked cottons to as much as 10 percent on late season machine-picked cottons, and even higher percentages on late season hand-

snapped and machine-stripped cottons.

The cleaning now in use in cotton gins and having a bearing on the quality of the cottonseed is that performed ahead of and in the gin stand, and is termed "seed cotton cleaning." The amount of seed cotton cleaning which can be economically accomplished is limited from three aspects by the law of diminishing returns. First, it is mechanically difficult to remove enough additional trash from cleaned cotton of middling or better grades to improve the classification. Second, for any increase in grade due to cleaning and drying, there is consequently a loss in bale weight, because trash which would have found its way to the bale is discarded. Therefore, the bale's value is lowered unless the price per pound is sufficiently increased to equal or overcome the value of lost weight. Third, the medium and long staple cottons grown in the sections of the Belt where adequate moisture for vigorous plant growth is available cannot be cleaned repeatedly or handled excessively without incurring some very harmful fiber damage. It then becomes clear that the amount of cleaning machinery which can be used in the high rainfall areas of the Belt regardless of the trash content of the seed cotton is more or less fixed. With the efficiency of present seed cotton cleaning machinery being pre-determined, it appears that the amount of trash entering the gin stand with the cotton is dependent largely on the amount and type contained in the cotton at harvest. Test data prove this fact. Logic would also clearly indicate the fact that trashier seed are produced from trashier cottons.

The foregoing discussion in a general way agrees with complaints from the oil mills that trashier linters are now being produced, and that something must be done to keep the trash content of cottonseed down or to provide better methods for cleaning the seed at the mills or gins. It is significant to note that figures on trash content of seed received by the mills vary directly with the season and type of harvest. This is shown in Table 1.¹ Amounts and efficiency of seed cotton cleaning machinery employed for processing at the gin greatly influence the amount of trash remaining in the seed, but in the immediate future the trend will, inevitably, be toward trashier seed from rougher harvesting.

Some discussion of how special types

¹Table from paper "The Relationship of Foreign Matter Content of Cottonseed to the Amount of Equipment in Gins for Cleaning Seed Cotton" by F. L. Gerdes. Presented at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., March 9-10, 1953.

TABLE 1—Relationship of proportion of seed cotton snapped and percentage of cottonseed having 2.1 percent and higher foreign matter content in the Mississippi Valley States, crops of 1950 and 1951¹

State	Proportion of cotton crop snapped		Proportion of cottonseed having 2.1 percent or higher foreign matter content ²		Average foreign matter content for specified periods ³					
					Early Season		Midseason		Late season	
	1950 Percent	1951 Percent	1950 Percent	1951 Percent	1950 Percent	1951 Percent	1950 Percent	1951 Percent	1950 Percent	1951 Percent
Louisiana	6	5	3.6	5.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6
Mississippi	6	3	5.7	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.5
Tennessee	13	17	14.0	13.0	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.9
Arkansas	19	20	14.5	13.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.8	2.2
Missouri	32	27	34.9	25.1	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.8	3.9	3.8
Average	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.5	2.5

¹Cottonseed Quality in the United States, 1950. USDA-PMA, Cotton Branch, November 1951.

²Cottonseed Quality in the United States, 1951. USDA-PMA, Cotton Branch, November 1952.

³Season beginning August 1.

⁴Less than 0.5 percent.

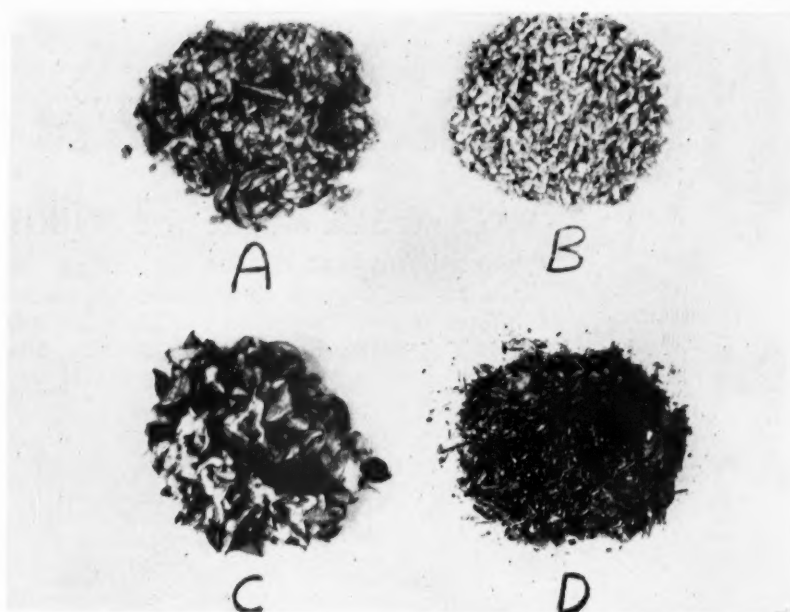


FIGURE 2—Before and after samples of cottonseed processed in cleaner-drier. A—trashy cottonseed before cleaning; B—the seed after cleaning; C—hulls and grabbots removed; and D—leaf trash and sticks removed by the cleaning process.

of trash from specific harvesting methods affect the final trash content at the gin stand is clearly shown in Table 2. Generally speaking, dry burrs from hand-snapped cottons are readily removed in the extracting process at gins. Leaf trash and sand are rather effectively removed by the seed cotton cleaners and in the moting system of the gin itself. The preponderance of sticks and limbs from mechanically stripped cottons presents still another problem that has not yet been completely solved, because present-day extractors are not adequate to cope with the heavy stick problem brought on by mechanized stripping. Quantities of these sticks pass with the cotton into the gin stand where they are collected and, if not dumped, are chewed up by the gin saws and pass on into the lint and seed. If dumped periodically with the seed roll, a common practice, they still appear at the oil mill and are no doubt a source of trouble, since they are not easily removed even from the cottonseed in conventional oil mill cleaning machinery.

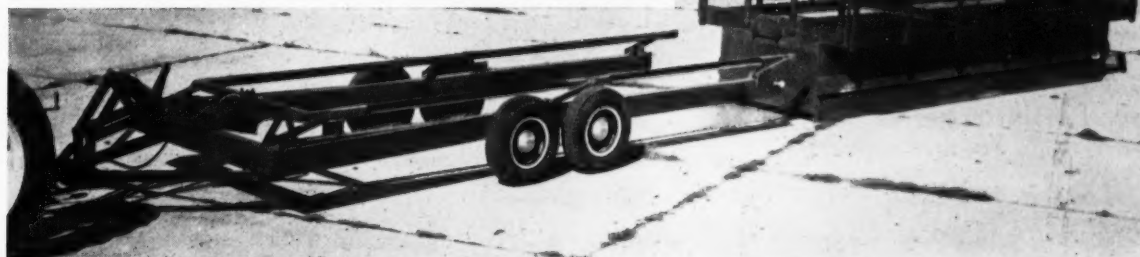
The staff of the Stoneville Laboratory is now engaged on a project for development of a satisfactory stick remover for use at gins. Several models have been built and tested during the

past three years and good progress has been made. The models now being tested at Chickasha, Okla., and another model under preliminary test at Stoneville show promise. Neither model is completely satisfactory and the engineers are still endeavoring to turn out a more effective machine for this purpose. This project is a vitally important one, not only from the standpoint of clean seed, but also because the quality of fiber from stripped cottons is greatly impaired by the shredding of the sticks in the gin. The successful development of a really efficient stick remover will remove one of the bottlenecks of cotton gin cleaning.

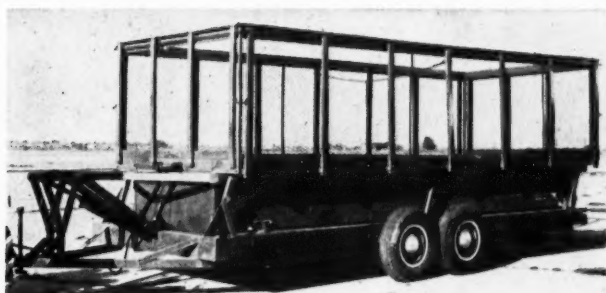
Mechanically-picked cottons containing large amounts of grass have presented a problem to gins and spinning mills alike, since this stringy and saw-edged type of foreign matter is unusually hard to remove from seed cotton or lint. All the conventional cleaning units in the gin remove some grass, but that portion which is embedded and twisted into the fiber is hard to remove and passes on into the bale. Moting systems and lint cleaners are fairly effective in grass removal, but the end result leaves much to be desired. This mater-

(Continued on page 72)

Barrentine Cotton Transport



A New Idea In Cotton Transports Designed For Faster, More Economical Handling of Seed Cotton



Picture at top of page shows Barrentine Cotton Transport in unloaded position. Picture above shows carrier and box in up position for travel. Boxes are available either with solid sheet metal or expanded metal sides. Both are removable.

COSTS LESS TO BUY COSTS LESS TO MAINTAIN SPEEDS UP HANDLING

Designed both for economy and efficiency, the new Barrentine Cotton Transport is an outstanding improvement over standard methods of handling seed cotton between field and gin. The transport unit consists of a single carrier and as many removable cotton boxes as are needed, depending on the individual requirements of the user. To load, the trailer is backed under the box and hydraulically lifts it to a travel position. To unload, the carrier lowers the box to the ground and pulls out from under it.

CUT YOUR COSTS IN HALF WITH THIS NEW UNIT!

IT'S ECONOMICAL—Your initial investment is approximately one-half as much as that required for standard trailer units. Maintenance costs are reduced as much as 75%. One box replaces several trailers. One carrier and 5 boxes will do the work of 10 standard cotton trailers. Instead of 40 wheels and tires, only 4 are needed. Boxes and carrier are made entirely of metal for long, trouble free service.

IT'S FASTER—The Barrentine Cotton Transport speeds up harvesting and ginning by keeping the seed

cotton moving during the picking season. The cotton can be stored in boxes under a tarpaulin or shed until ready for ginning. The carrier can return immediately to the field for another load.

IT'S VERSATILE—This transport unit can also be used for hauling grain or cattle. With the detachable sides removed, the bottom of the box will hold 200 bushels of grain. A trap door in the rear facilitates unloading. Cattle can be moved short distances between pastures and can easily walk into box while in unloaded position.

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Greenwood, Mississippi

At Lake Murray, May 18-19

Oklahoma Crushers' Program Complete

■ **MEETING** plans feature X-disease panel. Darlow, Deck, Hague, Harper, Morrison and Power among featured speakers.

Program details for the forty-fourth annual convention of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association to be held May 18-19 at Lake Murray Lodge, Ard-

more, have been released by J. D. Fleming, secretary-treasurer.

Following registration and a meeting of the board of directors Monday morning, May 18, J. S. Morrison, association president, will deliver the opening address that afternoon. "Hyperkeratosis or X-Disease in Cattle" will be the subject of a panel discussion led by Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director, Experiment Station, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Panel members include L. S. Pope, associate professor, animal husbandry department, and R. W. MacVicar, agricultural chemistry department, both of the Experiment Station; and W. E. Brock, Veterinary Research Institute, Pawhuska.

Also on May 18 Dr. A. E. Darlow, vice-president and dean of the school of ag-

riculture, Oklahoma A. & M. College, will speak on "Some Oklahoma Feeding Problems." The problems of merchandising and personnel management will be discussed by Garlon A. Harper, assistant director, National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service, Dallas.

Tuesday morning's program includes three addresses: "New Vegetable Oil Markets" will be discussed by E. M. Deck, manager, Products Service Department, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Sherman, Texas. Lyle Hague, chairman, state committee, Production and Marketing Administration, Cherokee, will talk on "What's Ahead for Agriculture." The title of Carlton H. Power's address is "A Quick Look-In on Washington." Power is field representative, National Cotton Council, Dallas.

Reports of the nominating and resolutions committee and election of officers will conclude the association's business.

Entertainment features include a ladies' luncheon to be held at 12 p.m. May 18 and a dinner-dance at 7:00 p.m. Monday. Dancing until midnight will feature Jimmie Vaughan's orchestra.

Association officers are J. S. Morrison, president, Chickasha; J. O. Powell, vice-president, Hollis; and J. D. Fleming, secretary-treasurer, Oklahoma City.

Directors are P. F. Rosso, McAlester; H. P. Cook, Guthrie; A. M. Frierson, Bristow; A. L. Hazelton, Oklahoma City; W. H. Sands, Durant; G. N. Irish, Muskogee; Geo. T. Jepsen, Sr., Prague; G. F. Knipe, Oklahoma City; J. C. Pearson, Jr., Oklahoma City; and C. Britain, Chickasha.

U.S. Imports of Oilseed Meals Continue Large

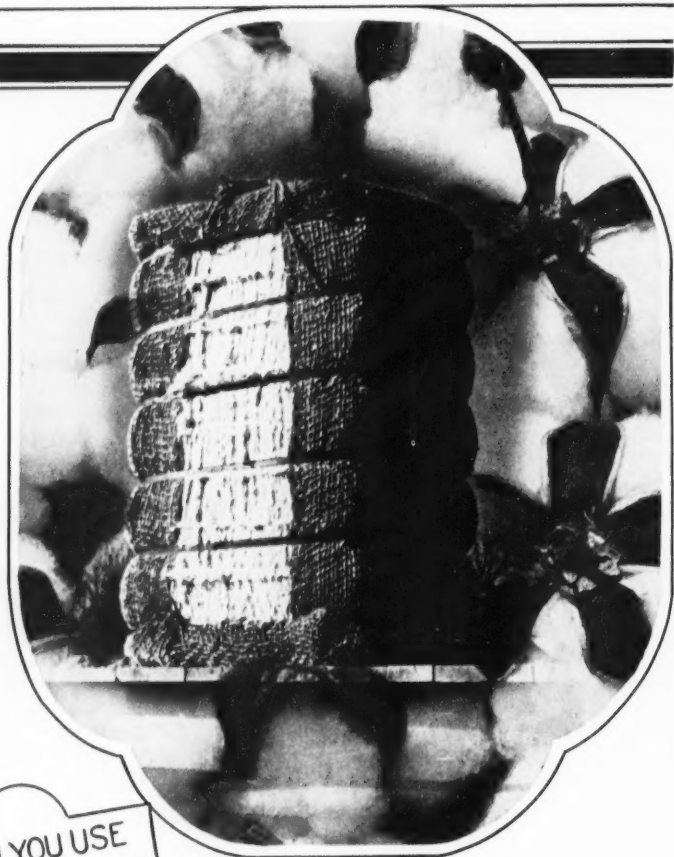
Net imports of oilseed cake and meal into the U.S. in the five-month period October 1952-February 1953 totaled 209,162 short tons, according to USDA figures. This is six times greater than net imports of 35,924 tons in the corresponding period a year ago and nearly 70 percent of the net quantity imported in the year beginning October 1951.

It is unlikely that imports in the seven-month period beginning March 1953 will be at the same high rate as in the preceding five months because of the decline in prices of oilcake and meal in this country in recent months, USDA points out.

Exports of oilcake and meal from the U.S. during October 1952-February 1953 totaled only 9,144 tons and consisted mainly of soybean meal to Cuba and Canada.

Moting Device Is Improved

A new moting device which can be placed inside the gin stand with the grid bar reciprocating cross-wise to the saw teeth between the ginning point and doffing point is being developed and tested at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha. According to J. A. Luscombe, agricultural engineer, the tests on the device show that approximately twice as much trash can be removed with the reciprocating bar as with the standard moting chamber. A hooded chamber and vacuum wheel prevent turbulence within the moting chamber and thus give a better chance for positive moting action.



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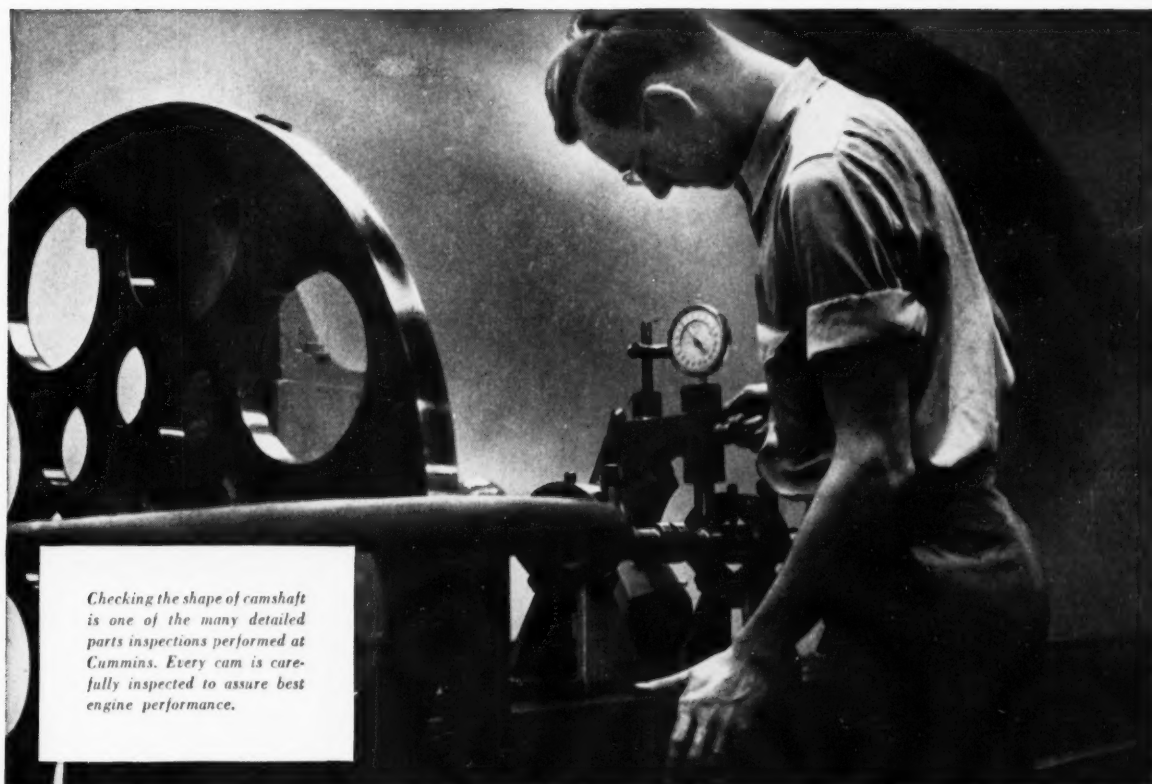
Ludlow

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(1-1-53)



ED H. BUSH, left, Texas Extension ginning specialist, College Station, and Alfred M. Pendleton, right, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas, were given awards by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association on May 4, just before the Murray Co. ginners school opened. Jay C. Stilley, center, executive vice-president of the Texas association, made the awards. The awards were made in recognition of the outstanding contribution Bush and Pendleton made to the educational exhibit at the recent Texas ginners convention in Dallas, and for continuing service to the industry through their work as Extension ginning specialists.

Interest Has Been High

Schools for Ginners Will End May 14

■ **BETTER** operation, fewer breakdowns expected to result from 1953 series of schools that began in Oklahoma on April 15.

An even dozen schools for gin operators this spring, running over a four-week period, will be completed at Dallas on May 14. The first series of 1953 schools was held in and near Altus, Okla., on April 15, followed by schools in Memphis on April 20-25 and at Holly Grove, Ark., on April 27-28.

Held too late to report in the April 25 issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* were the Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school at Memphis on April 24-25 and the Hardwicke-Etter Co. school at Holly Grove on April 27-28.

The Lummus school was held in the company's Memphis plant and demonstration gin, with Johnny Feltz and Doyle Varner, Memphis, and Billy

Thompson, from the Lummus home office at Columbus, Ga., instructing the classes. Pat Collins, Lummus branch manager, was in charge of the school. Cooperating were J. M. Ragsdale, Missouri Extension ginning specialist; Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas; M. T. Gowder, Tennessee Extension Service; J. C. Oglesbee, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Atlanta; and W. Kemper Bruton, executive secretary, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association.

The Hardwicke-Etter Co. school was held at the New Peoples Gin Co. at Holly Grove, Ark. On hand to instruct classes were M. U. Tinsley, assistant sales manager of Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman, and Frank Bell, H-E representative at Forrest City, Ark. Tinsley, Ragsdale, and Pendleton took part in a panel discussion of ginning problems on the final day of the school. Approximately 160 ginners were registered at

Photoviews of Ginners School, Below

■ **SHOWN** below are photos made at the Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school held at the company's plant in Memphis on April 24-25. CG&OMPRESS Photos.

Photoviews of Ginners Schools, Opposite Page

■ **TOP PANEL:** Photos of the Hardwicke-Etter Co. school held April 27-28 at the New Peoples Gin Co., Holly Grove, Ark.

■ **SECOND PANEL FROM TOP:** Shown here are two photos made at the Murray Co. school, held in the company's demonstration gin at Dallas on May 4-5.

■ **THIRD PANEL FROM TOP:** Ginners attending the Murray school moved to the John E. Mitchell Co. plant in Dallas for a school on the afternoon of May 5.

■ **BOTTOM PANEL:** Shown are two of the classes at the Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school held at the company's Dallas plant on May 6-7.

CG&OMPRESS Photos.

the Lummus and Hardwicke-Etter schools.

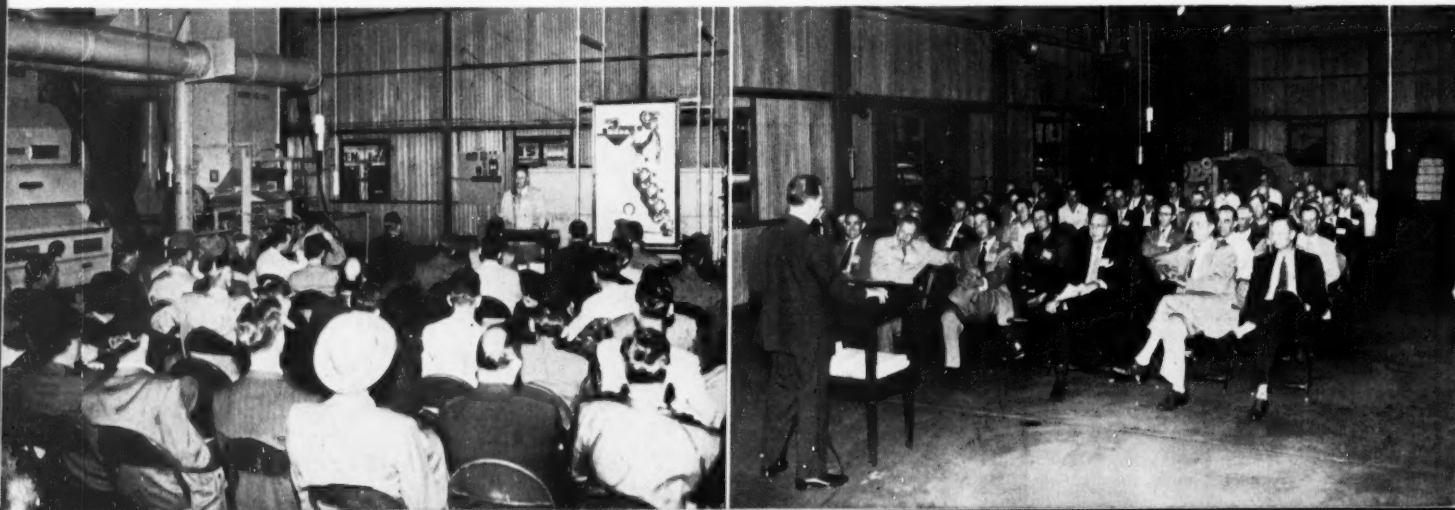
The Murray Co.-John E. Mitchell Co. school was held at Dallas on May 4-5, the first day and a half devoted to instruction in the operation of Murray equipment and the last half day to Mitchell machines. Ed H. Bush, Texas Extension ginning specialist, was in charge of general arrangements for the Texas schools, assisted by USDA Extension Ginning Specialist Pendleton. The schools are being sponsored by the Texas Extension Service, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and the gin machinery manufacturers.

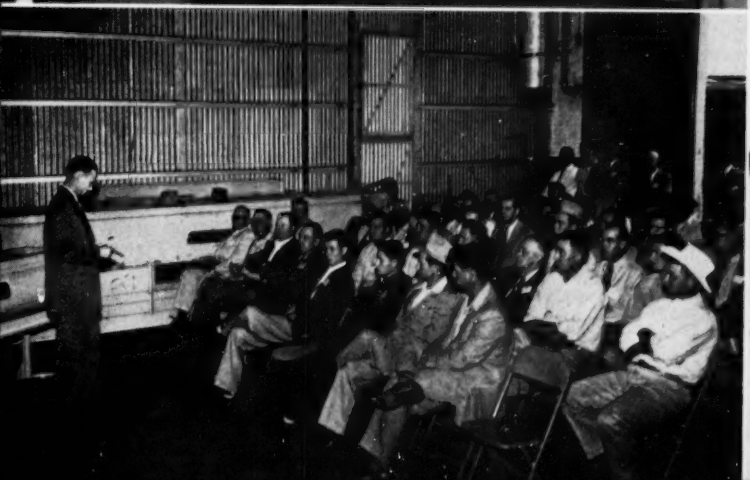
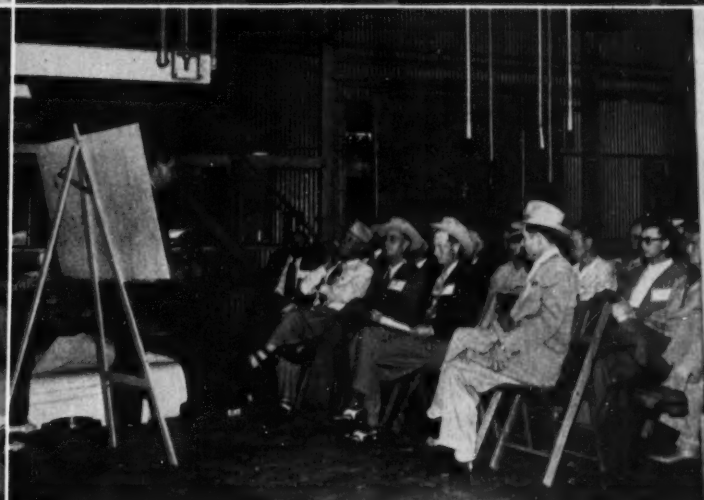
Brown Hays, Murray district sales manager, and Assistant District Sales Manager F. O. Weldon were in charge of the Murray arrangements. Class instructors were Jim Nevitt, Lubbock; Larry Skinner, Dallas; L. G. Adams, Dallas; and Gene Roberts, Vernon. L. M. Cox, Dallas; B. M. Stephens, Abilene; and E. B. Rainey, Waco, were in charge of Murray plant tours for the visiting ginners.

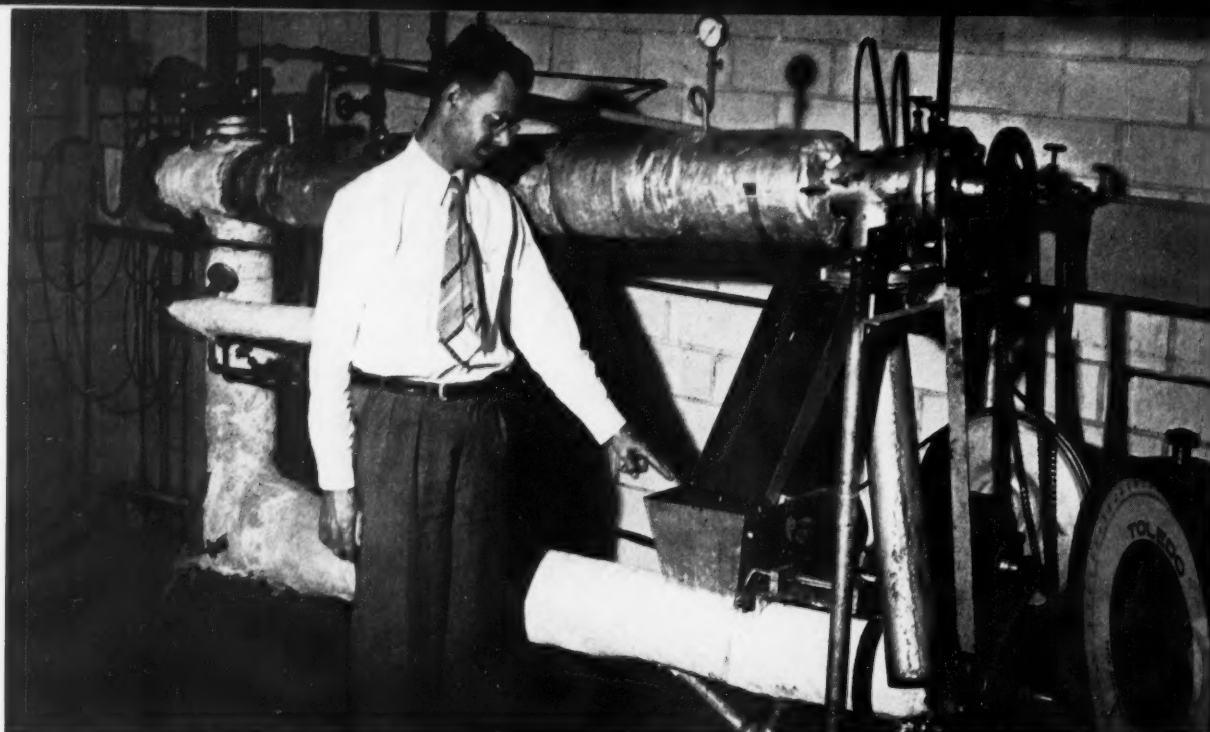
The group moved to the plant of John E. Mitchell Co. at noon on May 5. Instructors in the operation of Mitchell machines were Donald F. Mitchell, vice-president of the company, and E. Gordon Walton, Jr., Mitchell's chief engineer. Mitchell plant tours were conducted by Gene Shindoll, Dan Cannon, Dick Thompson, and Noah White, all of Dallas.

The Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school in Dallas was held May 6-7. In charge, and also instructing classes, were Dallas Branch Manager Woodrow Walker and Assistant Branch Manager Clifford

(Continued on page 58)







EXPERIMENTAL continuous solvent extraction apparatus at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

Current Cotton Research in Texas

A DISCUSSION of the research activities of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas must, of necessity, be divided into three parts; then those three parts must be joined together to form a complete picture. Discussion material for the separate parts is provided by the Cotton Merchandising Research Laboratories at the University of Texas, the Cotton Research Laboratories at Texas Technological College and the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratories of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and other cooperating laboratories within the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College System¹. The responsibility for coordination is assigned to the Director of the Cotton Research Committee.

• **Cotton Merchandising**—The Cotton Merchandising Research group at the University of Texas, under the able direction of Dr. A. B. Cox and Joel Hembre, is engaged in a major program designed to modernize cotton merchandising methods. It has long been recognized by textile engineers and others engaged in cotton textile manufacturing that major shortcomings exist in the classical methods of appraising the quality of cotton. Accordingly, research was undertaken to find ways and means of accurately measuring those properties of the cotton fiber which seemed to be related to the end use performance and processibility of the fiber. Three instruments have been developed as a result of the research that have come into rather wide usage, the Micronaire, the Pressley and the Fibrograph.

¹ Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition, Department of Chemical Engineering, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station of The Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas.

A SUMMARY of research activities conducted by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas

By K. LANSE TURNER

The Cotton Merchandising Research group has become expert in the use of these instruments and is employing them in continuing studies of the cottons of Texas. These regional studies which are published concurrently with the production of cotton in the area concerned, constitute an invaluable marketing service to the cotton merchants and mill buyers operating within the state. Of greater significance, however, is the constant and critical evaluation of this information in relation to its influence on the efficiency of our marketing system. Improvements in testing and sampling techniques are being made rapidly. When a fiber property has been evaluated in terms of economic significance then all factors relating to this fiber property such as climatic variation, farming practices, etc., are examined to determine their influence on this property. Studies of this type have made possible amazingly accurate predictions of the quality of cotton that may be expected from given areas of the state during various portions of the cotton harvesting season.

The Cotton Merchandising Research group has imposed upon itself the responsibility of knowing all that can be known about Texas cotton. As a result of taking this responsibility seriously, a tremendous store of knowledge has been gathered which has served the general

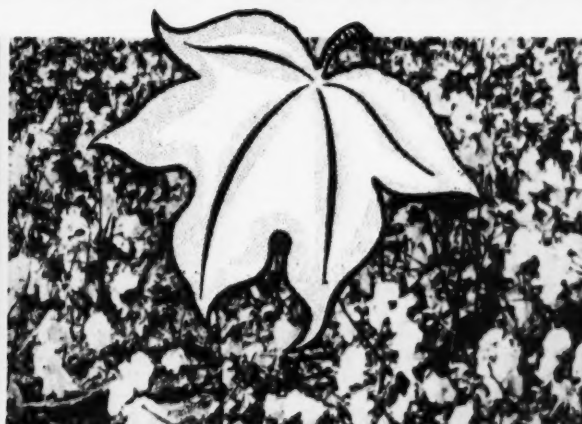
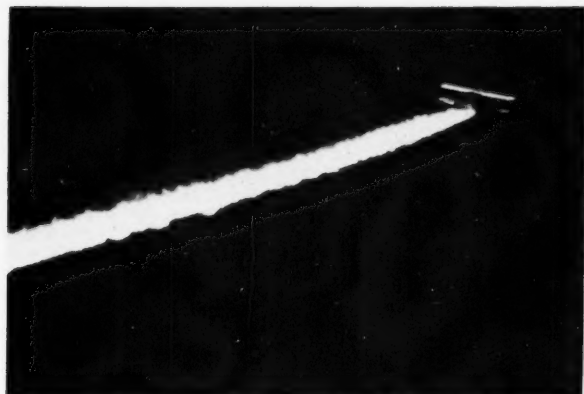


K. LANSE TURNER is director of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

interest of the Texas cotton industry and the specific interest of various groups too many times to allow detailed discussion here. Suffice it to say

(Continued on page 69)

IT PAYS TO USE **CHIPMAN** **POISONS and DEFOLIANT**



Get Chipman brand for real assurance of consistent high quality, backed by over 30 years of manufacturing cotton poisons...

CALCIUM ARSENATE: Noted for its dependable effectiveness and superior dusting qualities.

CALGREEN: Non-separating, quick killing combination of calcium arsenate and Paris green.

TOXAPHENE DUSTS & SPRAYS: Dusts contain 20% Toxaphene—with or without sulfur. Sprays are available with or without DDT.

BENZAHX DUSTS & SPRAY: Dusts contain Benzene Hexachloride—with or without sulfur. Spray is a BHC-DDT combination.

DDT DUSTS & SPRAY: Dusts contain 5% or 10% DDT—with or without sulfur. Spray contains 2 pounds of DDT per gallon.

DIELDRIN DUSTS & SPRAY: Dusts are available in various combinations with DDT and sulfur. Spray contains 1.5 pounds of Dieldrin per gallon.

PARATHION DUST & SPRAY: Dust contains 1% Parathion; spray contains 2 pounds Parathion per gallon.

ARAMITE DUSTS & SPRAY: Dusts contain 3% or 4% Aramite; liquid contains 2 pounds of Aramite per gallon.

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THE ORIGINAL CHLORATE DEFOLIANT

Extensive commercial use shows that Shed-A-Leaf will economically defoliate cotton plants from top to bottom. Excellent defoliation can be obtained even when there is no dew on the plants. Shed-A-Leaf is applied by airplane or ground sprayers. Time of application is generally 2 to 3 weeks before picking.

Shed-A-Leaf offers these important benefits through effective cotton defoliation:

- 1 Earlier cotton maturity.
- 2 Reduced boll rot and insect infestation.
- 3 Easier hand or machine picking.
- 4 Reduced trash and leaf stain.
- 5 Earlier cover crop planting.

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Write for
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Also...

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CHIPMAN CIPC-4L: For control of annual weeds and grasses. Cuts hoeing costs. Applied as a spray at time of planting.

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From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Big Cotton Cut**—Cutback in cotton acreage in 1954 due to production and marketing controls—now considered sure in both government and nongovernment circles here—is to be big. Estimates now being made indicate the average grower may put in only two acres next season where he plants three this year.

Basis for this calculation is prediction for output this year of 15 million bales. Some observers are guessing more than that, some less. But consensus of trade and government cotton men, speaking off the record, presages production near the 15-million level. That's 2 million to 2½ million bales more than should be produced to avoid controls, according to estimates of Benson & Co.

Assuming output this season in line with the forecasts, and domestic consumption plus exports in the next marketing year of 13.5 million bales, here's about how cotton experts size up the consequences:

(1) Proclamation of marketing quotas at about 10½ million bales next season.

(2) Converted into acreage allotments, according to formulae in the present law, this would mean total plantings of approximately 18 million acres, or roughly one-third less than this year's estimated acreage.

Although growers are not expected to be red-hot or even lukewarm about controls, it is anticipated they will come up with the necessary two-thirds vote in favor. The alternatives of price supports at a probable level of 50 percent of parity, plus other possible penalties, are not inviting.

Quotas, if any, must be proclaimed by the Secretary before Oct. 15, and growers would vote before Dec. 15.

• **War-Risk Bill to Pass**—Insiders here in the cotton trade are now certain of early passage of the war-risk insurance bill aimed at boosting export sales, especially of cotton. Both Senate and House Banking committees have approved the legislation, and it is being pushed vigorously toward final approval.

The legislation, broadly, would accomplish two benefits, say experts here on cotton trade abroad:

First, permit U.S. shippers to sell for payment upon or after arrival, thus reducing costs to foreign mills and stimulating use of our fiber, and

Second, Insurance would help exporters maintain their stocks abroad, making it easier for foreign mills to buy as needed and reducing their requirements for ready and scarce dollars.

• **Expect Farm Income Drop**—USDA economists are now forecasting a drop of approximately 7 percent in the net income of farmers in 1953. Prices are expected to remain about where they

have been, but some production costs will continue being "sticky," as the prognosticators see the future, and others will go up.

Last year, net income of producers across the nation was \$14.3 billion. Prediction for this year is a final figure about \$1 billion under that.

Unless exports pick up, cotton farmers of the South could be hurt more than most.

Along with mid-April figures showing a further decline of 2 percent in farm prices came reports from the Agriculture Department of weakening values in farm real estate. Drop has been sharpest—2 percent or more—in Texas and Western States.

The decline in land values is coming earlier than many officials had expected, and is causing worry, since land prices are considered a barometer of how the farmer thinks he's doing. "Decreases were more wide-spread than in any other 4-months period" since the agricultural slump of '49, USDA reports.

Values are holding up, nonetheless, in some areas, notably in the Southeastern states.

• **Talk Can Hurt**—Agriculture Department economists, among others, are reflecting worry over recession talk. They still say that conditions are basically sound, but fear that anticipated reduction in defense outlays could cause "uncertainty."

This, in turn, they add, could cause business to reduce inventories and investments; consumers to reduce purchases.

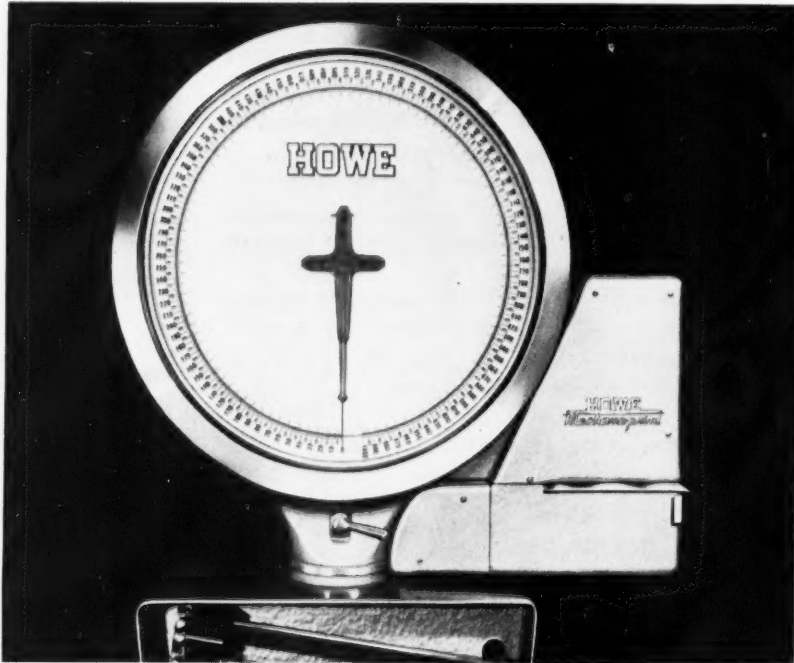
• **Reorganization Troubles**—Plans of Benson & Co. to reorganize the Agriculture Department are encountering trouble on Capitol Hill. Opposition is coming mainly from Democrats of the South whose support Eisenhower needs to maintain any semblance of control over Administration legislative proposals.

Democratic position is that Brannan asked for a similar reorganization that was defeated by the Republicans. Why, they are asking, should the plan be any better now than when Brannan was in office?

The answer may be obvious to Republicans—many of whom would contend that Brannan himself was reason enough to oppose reorganization—but that kind of reply does not lessen present Democratic opposition.

Benson's reorganization plan follows lines laid down by the Hoover Commission named by Truman to recommend improvements in the Executive branch of government. The plan will take effect after June 6, unless the lawmakers disapprove.

In general, the proposed reorganiza-



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THE HOWE Mechanoprint, a new development in mechanical weight recorders, is built-in as an integral part of the unique Howe Tape-Drive Dial head. The Mechanoprint is fast, ruggedly designed and has a minimum of working parts to assure the user of trouble-free operation and long life. Its simplicity and versatility make it adaptable for many weight-printing requirements. For further information, write for copy of Form AM-A1, The Howe Scale Company, Rutland, Vt.

tion would put more authority in Benson's hands. He says he would try and pass along these new powers to state and local groups, in line with Eisenhower pledges to reduce the nation's dependence on Washington.

• **Army Butter Buying**—Attempts of USDA to conclude plans for sale to the Army of 50 million pounds of surplus butter have not been notably successful. The military has agreed to take five million pounds at a reported price of 15 cents, presumably to be consumed in place of margarine or other table spreads.

Irrigation Water Short In Western States

Irrigation water prospects for western states for the 1953 season are reported to be much less promising than they were at the same time last year. New Mexico, southern Utah, southern and central Nevada and parts of Arizona and Colorado, according to the annual April 1 spring forecast by the Soil Conservation Service, face particularly threatening water shortages. Below-normal snow cover and stream flow, short reservoir storage, and dry soils are chief reasons for the poor water outlook.

In New Mexico, the water supply outlook for the Rio Grande and its tributaries is for gravely deficient flow in 1953. Statewide water supply is likely to be the least in 25 years. Soils in irrigated areas along the Rio Grande are very dry. El Vado reservoir is empty, in the compliance with the Rio Grande Compact, and probably will not be able to store water this year. Supply for the middle Rio Grande irrigated area will be extremely limited. Elephant Butte and Caballo reservoirs contain four times the water stored a year ago, but the total storage plus expected inflow into the reservoirs will not exceed 60 to 70 percent of normal irrigation water demand.

The report is based on snow surveys made during the winter by the Service and cooperating federal, state, and private agencies. Cooperative forecasts were arranged this year by the Soil Conservation Service, as coordinating agency for snow surveys, and the U.S. Weather Bureau, which makes western water supply forecasts, with stream flow estimated principally on the basis of precipitation measurements.

Houston Banker Addresses Morton Co-op Gin Group

W. M. Stokes, president, Houston Bank for Co-operatives, was featured speaker at the recent Morton, Texas, Co-operative Gin barbecue and annual business meeting. He outlined the reasons for the existence of cooperatives as follows: (1) to render a service to its members not rendered by other gins; (2) to render the service at actual cost; and (3) to make other businesses connected with farm crops competitive.

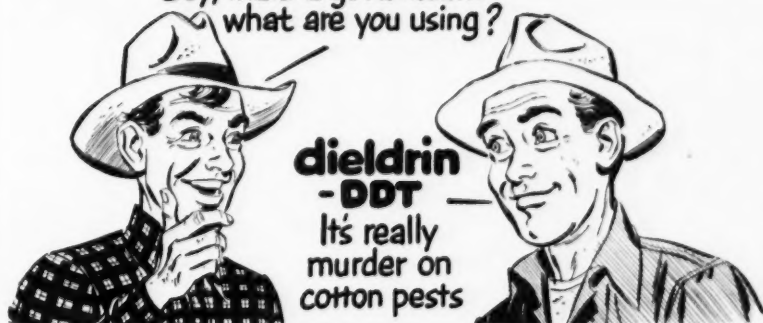
Despite winds which brought the season's worst sand storm to the area, 450 persons attended the meeting, according to J. R. Kuykendall, gin manager. At the business meeting J. D. Thomas and L. T. Lemons were named to the gin board to serve with B. R. Stovall, Roy Brown and W. T. Zuber, holdover directors.

Spraying for weevils at this time of year?



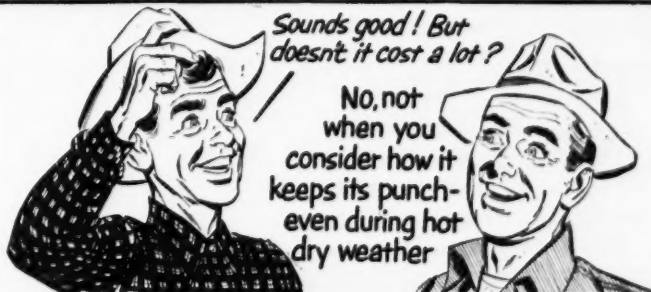
No, it's the thrips
and cutworms I'm
after. Gives my cotton
a good start.

Boy, that's a good idea...
what are you using?

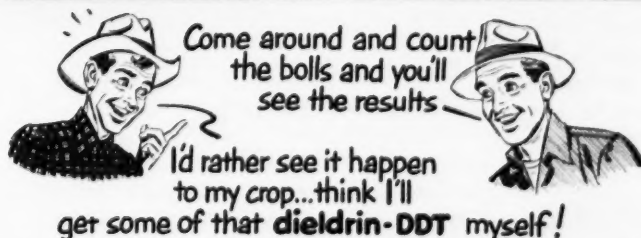


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-DDT**
It's really
murder on
cotton pests

Sounds good! But
doesn't it cost a lot?



No, not
when you
consider how it
keeps its punch-
even during hot
dry weather



Come around and count
the bolls and you'll
see the results

I'd rather see it happen
to my crop...think I'll
get some of that dieldrin-DDT myself!

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• Good Practices Pay 4-H Lint Winners

GOOD FARMING PRACTICES paid off in favorable cotton yields for six Texas 4-H Club boys who won Anderson, Clayton Co. cotton scholarships in 1952, their records show. The winners each receive a \$200 scholarship to study agriculture in college.

Don White, Tahoka, made 4,750 pounds of lint from five acres of irrigated land. He soaked his land thoroughly with a pre-planting irrigation and planted on May 20. Knives and rotary hoes were used to get the early weeds and more water was applied after the first irrigation. He cultivated twice more, hoeing and irrigating after each cultivation.

Lee Beisch, Iowa Park, made half a bale per acre which was much more than the yield on nearby farms. Lee started his crop by flat breaking the land, which was to be irrigated. He chiseled, leveled, harrowed and bedded it three times. He planted treated seed, cultivated twice before irrigating and then hoed and irrigated again. This was followed with two more cultivations and one irrigation, and an insect control program during the growing season.

Neil White, Greenville, planted cotton on five acres that had been in vetch the previous fall. He used good practices but drouth reduced his crop to 602 pounds of lint.

Jerry Burnaman, Nacogdoches, harvested 16 bales from 18 acres while

nearby fields made only 200 pounds of line per acre. Jerry used treated seed and 4,000 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer on the 18 acres.

Kenneth Jandt, Seguin, harvested two bales from four acres. He also planted treated seed.

Foy Gene Hargrove, Lorenzo, made an average yield of 900 pounds per acre, compared with an average of 500 pounds for the neighborhood. He attributes his higher yield to good seedbed preparation, pre-planting irrigation, good seed treated before planting, the use of fertilizers and insecticides.

Insect Control Suggestions Listed for Mississippi

A. G. Bennett, Extension entomologist, Mississippi State College, State College, makes the following recommendations for cotton insect control:

Control thrips and cutworms in young cotton to protect the stand and speed growth.

For thrips control, spray or dust when first pair of leaves spread (before chopping). Poison again seven to ten days later.

Watch seedling cotton for cutworm damage. Look for young plants cut off or pulled into the ground. Cutworms usually hide under clods along the drill.

If there is any cutworm damage, poison; then re-examine cotton in three or four days to see if you got good control.

See the local County Agent for specific control recommendations on kinds, amounts of insecticide to use and when to apply.

Orange Cove, Calif., Gin Installs New Machinery

The Western Cotton Gin, Orange Cove, Calif., has announced the purchase of new 1953 model machinery, including new lint cleaners. Installation will begin in mid-June.

Preceding the installation, the gin will be enlarged and old machinery removed. Only the motors, which were purchased last year, will be reused.

Company officials include E. P. Ivory, E. J. Donie, Peter Field and Pete Freeman. Plant manager is Robert Heflebower.

Uniformity makes the difference ...

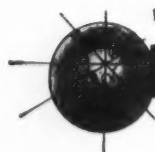


...when you paper-rate your linters

Uniformity, bale after bale, shipment after shipment . . . that's what Paper Mills must have in cotton linters that are to be processed into fine cotton-content papers.

Railway Supply's seven government-licensed linter graders stand ready to assist you in meeting these needs. Not just at the time of shipment, but throughout the year, they'll help you keep your shipments constantly uniform and aid you in meeting the Paper Mills' high standards of cleanliness, staple length, color and character.

Let them work with you to our mutual advantage to "Paper-Rate" your linters for your growing markets in paper-making.



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They Use It, Why Not Proclaim It?

Folks around Clayton, N. J., were surprised last summer to see cotton growing on the J. P. Ferrell farm. The Ferrells obtained the seed while traveling in the South and decided to plant them.

The infant industry came to light recently when Governor Alfred E. Driscoll turned down a request to proclaim a Cotton Week in New Jersey on the grounds that no cotton was grown there. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture agreed with the governor's belief that no cotton is grown commercially in the state.

As Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Blake, Dunn, Fleming Named

WM. RHEA BLAKE, National Cotton Council executive vice-president; Council Foreign Trade Division Director Read P. Dunn; and Lamar Fleming, Jr., president of Anderson, Clayton & Company and Council board member, have been named members or alternates of the USDA Foreign Agricultural Advisory Committee. The Committee is scheduled to meet May 18-19 in Washington.

• New Cotton for Delta

NEW VARIETIES of cotton being tested at the Lake Cormorant, Miss., breeding and testing operations of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company include several strains in advanced tests that possess unusually high gin turn-out and "improved combinations of other very desirable characteristics," according to H. Maurice Larrimore, plant breeder in charge. "These are being tested extensively and if they continue to perform as they have in the past, one of them will be released to Delta farmers," he says.

In 1952, 210 varieties and strains tests were conducted at seven locations in Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama. Many of the strains tested are from crosses made in the breeding plots at

Lake Cormorant. Some show an unusually good combination of yield, gin turn-out, staple length, spinning characteristics, resistance to Fusarium wilt and some tolerance to Verticillium wilt.

• Biloxi Birdies

WHILE golfing enthusiasts attending the Valley Oilseed Processors Association convention in Biloxi relentlessly pursued the birdies on the golf course, 14-year-old Tommy Fleming, an Eagle Scout and bird authority, caught a real bird—a blue grosbeak. Tommy is the son of I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis, new vice-president of the association.

• Chairmen Named

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN for the annual joint convention of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association are: Sam McGowan, Cartersville, Ga., and James V. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala., program; C. H. Lumpkin, Rome, Ga., and J. A. Bates, Selma, Ala., registration; E. J. Young, Davison, Ga., and H. H. Conner, Eufaula, Ala., entertainment; R. M. Sims, Atlanta, Ga., and J. T. Murphy, Pensacola, Fla., trophy; E. G. McKenzie, Jr., Macon, Ga.,

and M. R. Hallman, Birmingham, golf; J. E. Caldwell, Madison, Ga., and E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, resolutions; Mrs. R. M. Sims and Mrs. J. T. Murphy, ladies' entertainment.

The convention will be held June 1-2 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

• Texans to Meet

THE TEXAS Cotton Ginners' Association regulatory committee has scheduled a meeting with a committee from the Texas Cotton Association to discuss bale penalty weights, use of wetting agents and over-drying of cotton. The meeting will be held May 11-12 at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel, Austin. Roy Forkner, Lubbock, has been named chairman of the Ginners' regulatory committee.

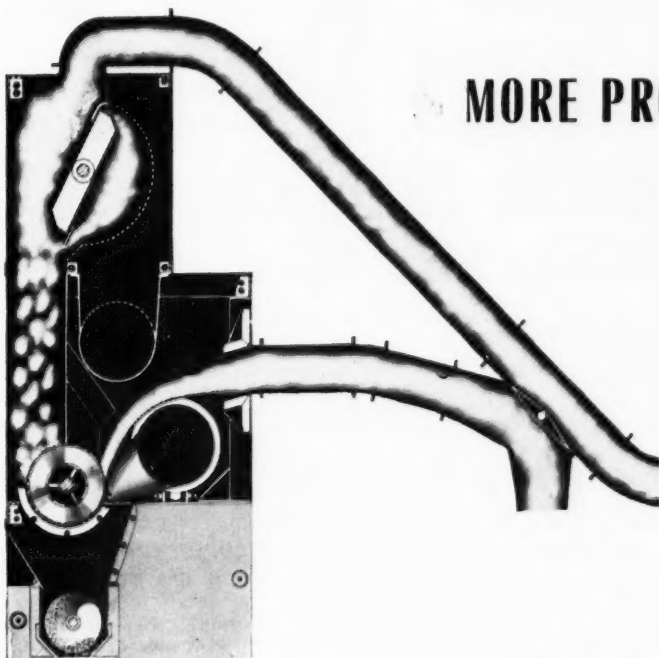
• The Ewe Mow Company

TWO SYDNEY, Australia, University students are making a fair amount of spending money with their "Ewe Mow Company," which consists of a "stable" of 13 sheep and a good imagination.

The boys hire out their sheep on a weekly basis to suburban homeowners who use them to mow lawns. Typical advertising slogan is, "Let a sheep do the hard work . . . harmless to finest lawns, a thrill for the kiddies."

• Missouri for Supports

SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI farmers and businessmen strongly approve continuation of price supports at 90 percent parity. W. P. Hunter, president, Missouri Cotton Producers Association, says.



MORE PROFIT FOR THE GINNER!

This Cross Sectional View of a Centennial Centrifugal Lint Cleaner tells the story.

Leaf particles, pin trash and motes are removed from the Lint Cotton without any loss of spinnable lint.

Grades are raised from one-half to a full grade on rough, hand-picked or mechanically harvested cotton.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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• W. L. Smith Named Man of Year

W. L. SMITH, Buttonwillow cotton grower, will be honored May 16 as the Agricultural Man of the Year at the sixth annual Potato 'n Cotton Festival held at Shafter, Calif. The announcement of Smith's selection was made by Jack Fleming, festival chairman.

Smith is a member of the special cotton advisory committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. In 1937 he organized the Farmers Cooperative Gin, Buttonwillow, and is currently president of that organization's board of directors. The cotton man holds this position also in the Rosedale Cooperative Gin, Rosedale, which he helped organize in 1948.

Smith helped to form the Buttonwillow Grange and served two years as master of that organization as well as eight years as master of the Kern County Grange. He has also been a member of the executive board of the State Grange for 14 years.

He is president of the Cooperative Gins Association, chairman of Kern County's Production Marketing Administration, a director of the Western Cotton Growers Association, advisory director of the California Planting Seed Distributors, a director of the California Cotton Cooperative Association and a director of the National Cotton Council of America.

The Buttonwillow man is also director of the Buena Vista Water Storage District, member of the Buttonwillow Farm Bureau Center and the Buttonwillow

Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture. He is a director of the Buttonwillow National Bank and a member of the Bakersfield Rotary Club.

Early Applications Urged For Classing Service

Early application for cotton classification and market news services is urged by USDA, which has announced that procedure will be similar to that in the past. Any group of producers organized for cotton improvement which adopts a variety of cotton, files application, arranges for sampling and meets certain other requirements is eligible. All groups are asked to submit applications as soon as cotton is planted, well in advance of the ginning season, as at least 15 days are required to process applications and deliver supplies to sampling agencies.

Group applications should be filed with the Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, as soon as possible after cotton planting, preferably not later than June 1 in Zone 1, July 1 in Zone 2, and July 15 in Zone 3. Zone 1 comprises the following counties in South Texas: Zapata, Jim Hogg, Brooks, Kennedy, Starr, Hidalgo, Wilbrey and Cameron. Zone 2 comprises South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all Texas counties lying entirely or for the most part east of the 100th meridian, except Zone 1. Zone 3 comprises Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Californ-

ia, and Texas counties lying entirely or for the most part west of the 100th meridian.

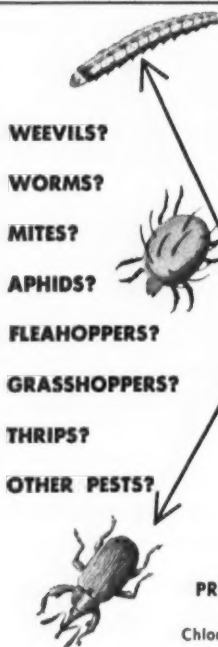
Applications in Zone 1 will be accepted if filed prior to midnight, July 1, those originating in Zone 2 will be accepted if filed prior to midnight, Aug. 1 and those from Zone 3 if filed before midnight Aug. 15.

Instructions and application blanks may be obtained from County Agents, state and county PMA offices or the following offices of PMA Cotton Branch: 1020 Crescent Avenue, N. E. (mail address Drawer H, Section C) Atlanta, Ga.; 1324 Monroe Street (mail address P.O. Box 8014, Crosstown Station) Memphis, Tenn.; 1104 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas; Room 517 U.S. Courthouse, El Paso, Texas; the New Post-office Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; or local classing offices of the Cotton Branch.

C. B. Ray To Be Awarded 4-H Club Silver Spur

C. B. Ray, Mercedes, Texas, has been named to receive the 4-H Club silver spur tie clasp in District 12 this year, according to District Agent Ted Martin. Ray, who is Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau manager and vice-chairman of the International Pink Bollworm Advisory Committee, was unanimously selected for the honor by County Agents in the 22-county district.

Given to Ray because of his contributions to 4-H Club and County Agent work, the award will be made at the District 12 4-H Club camp at the Presbyterian Mo-ranch, Hunt, early in June.



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SEPARATING ROOM**

**Let Us Help You With Our Free Service
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176 SAW OR 141 SAW
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Yield and Wilt Resistance Affected by Spacing

Thick spacing appears to be one answer to Verticillium wilt for Upland cotton, but it is a poor practice for producing best yields of American-Egyptian cotton under conditions in New Mexico, say A. R. Leding and John R. Cotton, agronomists at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, State College.

The agronomists made three different experiments on spacing the long-staple varieties, one in 1951 and two in 1952. Pima 7-42 and Pima 32 were used in the tests. In each test, the wider spaced cotton produced a much larger yield.

In experiments with Upland cotton conducted at the same Station, research-

ers have found that thick spacing helps reduce Verticillium wilt damage. In two experiments, one conducted on the M. L. Thomas farm and the other on the Mike Apodaca farm, both in the Mesilla Valley, thick-spaced cotton on Verticillium-infested land produced larger yields than cotton spaced at the usual one plant per foot of row.

On the M. L. Thomas farm, an average of five plants per foot produced 69 percent more seed cotton than an average of 0.9 plants per foot. The yield per acre from the thick spacing was 2,869 pounds, and it was 1,702 pounds from the thinned cotton. The spacing did not seem to affect lint percentage or maturity of the cotton.

On the Apodaca farm, the thickest spacing tested was 3.2 plants per foot of row, and the thinnest was one plant

per foot. The thick spacing yielded 50 percent more seed cotton than the normal spacing—2,947 pounds an acre as against 1,921 pounds.

Disease count on the Apodaca test showed that the difference in percentage of diseased plants, which favor the thick spacing, was statistically significant.

Details of results of both studies may be obtained from the Experiment Station, State College, or from New Mexico County Agents. Bulletin No. 1081 is titled, "Thick Stands for Control of Verticillium Wilt of Cotton." Bulletin No. 1083 is titled, "Spacing Experiments with American-Egyptian Cotton in New Mexico."

Officers Named by Texas Feed Manufacturers

D. R. Crowley, Crowley Feed Mills, San Antonio, was elected president of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Association at the recent annual convention in Fort Worth. Convention registration of 197 was the largest in the history of the association.

Luther Pharr, Ralston Purina Co., Fort Worth, was named vice-president and W. Bassett Orr, Bryan Feed and Seed Co., Bryan, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

M. U. May, Southland Feed Mills, Dallas, was named as one of the regional vice-presidents under a new plan in which the state is divided into 10 districts and three regions to make association activities of greater service.

Peanuts Will Be Supported

USDA has announced that price control will be available to producers of 1953-crop farmers stock peanuts, as required by law, at a national average level of not less than \$237.60 per ton. This average minimum support price, which is 90 percent of the March 15, 1953, parity of \$264.00 per ton, will be adjusted upward if 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing season (Aug. 1) is higher than the level announced today. The average support level for 1952 crop peanuts is \$239.40 per ton.

Provisions of the 1953-peanut price support program and support prices by types of peanuts and producing areas will be announced at a later date, USDA says.

"Secret" Chemical Warning

A seed cotton which purportedly contains a secret chemical guaranteed to kill all cotton pests is being sold in parts of Oklahoma, and Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White has issued a warning to Texas farmers to beware of extravagant claims made for products "sold at cut-rate prices."

"We do not know of any miracle chemical," White said. "The claims made for the seed cotton will be thoroughly checked if it comes into Texas. In the meantime, farmers should exercise caution in their transactions."

Means Replaces Barlow

R. H. Means, Scott, has been elected president of the Mississippi Livestock Council succeeding Senator Frank Barlow, Crystal Springs. Barlow was named a member of the executive committee of the council. Paul F. Newell, State College, was re-elected secretary.



to Good Cooks

A host of mealtime favorites depends upon cotton for tempting flavor. Cottonseed oil lends an inimitable character and wholesomeness to such fine foods as Nucoa margarine and Hellmann's and Best Foods Real Mayonnaise. These high quality products add their deft touch wherever good foods are served.

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Legislative Gains MADE BY MARGARINE Continue To Grow

■ **ONLY two states now restrict sale of yellow margarine. Dairy interests continue to try to hem in product through taxes and other regulations. Special taxes on margarine still in effect in several other states.**

BILLS LEGALIZING the sale of yellow margarine have been enacted this year by the legislatures of Iowa, Montana, South Dakota and Vermont.

The current-year action brings to 26 the number of states which since 1944 have abolished prohibitions against the sale of colored margarine and will leave Minnesota and Wisconsin as the only two states with such restrictions.

Other developments in state capitals this year plainly indicate, however, that removal of colored margarine as a widespread legislative issue will not end continuing efforts by dairy interests to hem in competition through special taxes and various other types of restrictions on margarine usage and marketing.

Bills to repeal special state taxes on margarine were rejected this year by the legislatures of Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah, with such a proposal pending in Wisconsin. Proposals for new state margarine taxes were killed in Missouri, Montana and Washington.

Legislation to repeal or ease existing statutory curbs on the use of margarine in state institutions was killed in the Washington state legislature and is pending in Michigan, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. New restrictions of this type were unsuccessfully proposed in Iowa.

Current and prospective legislative developments in this field, on a state-by-state basis, include the following:

• **Iowa**—Measure enacted by the legislature authorizes sale of rectangular margarine provided the word "Oleo" is imprinted on each segment. As finally approved by the lawmakers, the bill was a compromise which eliminated an originally proposed controversial requirement which would have called for Iowa margarine to be retailed only in triangular segments.

Other restrictions in the Iowa measure include a provision that eating establishments can serve margarine only if a prominent sign is displayed announcing that fact and only if each separate serving is triangular or accompanied by labeling identifying it. The bill provides that margarine can be served in all state board of control institutions, and in the Council Bluffs and Clinton state schools.

A companion bill to repeal the Iowa state tax of five cents a pound on margarine awaits the Governor's signature. It is scheduled to become effective July 4.

Iowa's Senate defeated a resolution which would have asked the state board

of control not to use margarine in state institutions serving children under 17.

• **Michigan**—A bill to repeal a ban on the use of margarine in public schools was passed by the Michigan House of Representatives and sent to the State Senate. An effort was expected to be made in the Senate to broaden the measure to also repeal a ban against the use of margarine in state institutions. A bill which would have permitted its use in state institutions was defeated earlier by the House.

• **Minnesota**—Dairy interests in the state were reported earlier this year to be considering a proposal to remove the state tax on margarine but continue the prohibition against its sale in colored form.

• **Missouri**—A bill proposing the imposition of a new state tax of 10 cents per pound against margarine sales was killed by a committee of the Missouri House of Representatives.

• **Montana**—New state law will permit colored margarine to be sold under the same license and sanitary conditions now required of butter. Under the measure, margarine will have to be identified as such when served in restaurants. Rejected by the Montana lawmakers was a proposal to levy a tax of 2 cents a pound on colored margarine sales.

• **Nebraska**—A pending bill would permit much wider use of butter substitutes in state institutions. Only the penitentiary at Lincoln and the women's reformatory at York may use margarine under present law. The proposed legislation would add three state hospitals, the Beatrice Home and the men's reformatory to the list.

• **New York**—Both branches of the legislature approved a bill requiring eating places using margarine to display signs stating the purpose for which margarine was used. The measure is intended to discourage its use for cooking in restaurants where it is not served at tables.

Rejected by New York lawmakers was a bill which would have banned the serving of colored margarine in public eating places. Under a law enacted last year, commercial eating places in New York now may serve yellow margarine but they either must display a prominent sign announcing the fact or cut the butter substitute into triangular shaped patties.

• **North Dakota**—Legislature enacted a bill placing a margarine tax on wholesalers, rather than on the consumer. A bill to repeal the state margarine tax was defeated.

• **Pennsylvania**—Proposed legislation would allow state institutions to serve margarine to inmates and employees, but would retain a prohibition against the serving of colored margarine in restaurants and other public eating places. A 1951 state law permits the sale of colored margarine in one-pound packages for home consumption only.

• **South Dakota**—A bill legalizing the sale of colored margarine was amended prior to enactment to require package to be plainly marked "butter substitute," prohibit sale of quarter-pound cartons of yellow margarine, and require restaurants serving margarine to display signs to that effect. Killed in the legislature was a bill to repeal the state's tax of 10 cents a pound on butter substitutes. The tax brings in about \$225,000 a year.

• **Tennessee**—Legislature enacted a bill requiring that each pound of margarine sold in the state be fortified with 15,000 (instead of 8,500) units of vitamin A. The measure brings the state law into conformity with federal requirements.

• **Utah**—Repeal of the state margarine tax was unsuccessfully proposed by the state tax commission. The tax is levied at the rate of five cents a pound on uncolored margarine and 10 cents a pound on the colored product.

• **Vermont**—A new law legalizing the sale of colored margarine leaves it tax free, but retains the graduated scale of license fees which retailers had been paying to sell the uncolored product. The license fee ranges from \$2 to \$100 a year, depending on the number of pounds sold.

• **Washington**—Imposition of a new tax of five cents per pound on all margarine sold in the state was unsuccessfully proposed in the legislature, as was a measure to repeal a ban on the use of margarine in state institutions. An initiated act to legalize the sale of yellow margarine was approved last fall by Washington state voters.

• **Wisconsin**—Proposed legislation would repeal a tax of 15 cents a pound on margarine sold in the state and a six-cent tax on each pound of margarine bought in another state and brought into Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Council of Agricultural Cooperatives is on record in favor of repealing the state tax of 15 cents a pound on margarine sold in the state "providing the color yellow be kept inviolate as the trademark for butter."

Swift Appoints J. A. Ogden Manager of Mexia Mill

The appointment of J. A. Ogden as manager of Swift and Co. Oil Mill at Mexia, Texas, was announced May 4. He succeeds C. A. Chambers who retired on that date. Both men have long been identified with the cottonseed crushing industry in Texas and have many friends throughout the industry who will join The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff in best wishes for them.

• Kansas Feeders' Day Hears A. L. Ward

A. L. WARD, Dallas, Educational Director for the National Cottonseed Products Association, delivered the feature address at the Kansas State College Feeders' Day in Manhattan, May 2. Ward discussed the importance of using feeding research to overcome the natural obstacles and adversities which are peculiar to livestock production.

He pointed out that, "Trends during recent months indicate that our livestock economy has come to the point where profits will be measured by efficiency and economy of production and not by rising market prices." He added

that, "continued faith and confidence, combined with the practical application of the results of research will insure the livestock industry of a bright future."

The Feeders' Day program is one of the outstanding livestock events of the year in Kansas. During recent years attendance has varied from 4,000 to 5,000 people.

Dr. Rufus Cox, head of the Kansas State College Animal Husbandry Department, served as chairman for the Feeders' Day program. Doctor Cox is among the many friends of the cottonseed crushing industry in midwestern states who have contributed to the industry's research and educational program in cooperation with Educational Director Ward.



Heads Carpet Institute

PAUL M. JONES, above, has resigned from the National Cotton Council staff to become president of the Carpet Institute, Inc., effective June 1. Jones has been a member of the Council staff since 1945 and has worked since 1949 in the Council's New York office. His effective efforts in behalf of cotton sales promotion have been widely recognized and many friends throughout the industry will extend best wishes for his new work.



Grow more and better cotton at lower cost. Get sure, economical control of insects and effective defoliation. Handle all kinds of spray materials including abrasive wettable powders. Get fast, complete crop coverage and save time and labor.

Mount the unit on your tractor, attach the pump to the power take-off, and spray as you cultivate if you wish. The frame includes a carrying rack for a 55-gallon steel drum, and a boom which gives you a conical spray pattern adjustable from 36" to 42" rows.

The NEW John Bean Twin-Diaphragm Pump is a rugged, long-lived unit that

will give you years of trouble-free performance. It operates continuously, discharging 3 gallons a minute at pressures of 100 pounds, and handles the most abrasive of spray materials without excessive wear. The pump is always ready to go because it is self-priming.

All the controls — relief valve to regulate pressure, cut-off valve, pressure gauge, and line strainer — are within easy reach of the tractor driver for efficient operation while the tractor is in motion.



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Plains Delegation To Ask Changes in Classing

Plans were made recently for sending two Texas South Plains Farm Bureau representatives to Washington to discuss cotton classing, split grades and other problems concerning the cotton industry in that area.

The representatives plan to ask Commodity Credit Corporation to recognize the spot and light spot classifications in making cotton loans. This would mean a considerable difference in payments to cotton producers, Bureau officials pointed out.

The men will also discuss the possibility of getting uniform lighting and humidity conditions for all Smith-Doxey cotton classing offices. That would, those at the meeting believe, eliminate much of the present trouble about changes in staple length between cotton classed in the Plains area and at other offices where the air is more moist.

A resolutions committee was also selected at the meeting. In addition to recognition of split grades in the loan scale and standard lighting and humidity throughout Smith-Doxey classing offices, the committee plans to work for a second classing office in the area. A request for a second office was recently turned down.

The Washington delegation includes Balford Rochelle, Lamb County, and Raymond Akin, Hale County, with Jake Fulford, Terry County, and Wilmer Smith, Lynn County, serving as alternates. Dean Harmon, Tulia, presided at the Lubbock meeting at which 40 Farm Bureau representatives from 10 counties were present. Farm Bureaus in 22 counties in the Plains area will be asked to help finance the trip to the capital.



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Cotton fields like this are worth protecting. Low-cost toxaphene dusts or sprays, properly applied at the right times, will safeguard yours against all common insect pests.

THIS IS THE CRITICAL TIME TO CONTROL COTTON INSECTS



These tender young cotton leaves make good eating for such insect pests as thrips. Just one insect attack at this stage will seriously damage the plant. Cotton plants are protected economically and effectively through every stage of their growth with timely applications of low-cost toxaphene dusts or sprays.

Young cotton plants make a costly meal for insect pests. One heavy infestation at this stage can ruin a perfect stand. The most economical and effective way to protect your crop now and throughout the season is with toxaphene dusts or sprays.

Toxaphene kills all common cotton insects. It will see you safely through every attack. Toxaphene is available practically everywhere. Check its *actual cost per acre* with your local supplier and see for yourself that it is the greatest buy in cotton insecticides.

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• Presidency Rotation On Council Agenda

DEVELOPMENT of plans for the annual rotation of the presidency of the National Cotton Council will be the major item on the agenda of the Council's board of directors meeting at Hotel Peabody, Memphis, May 19-20, according to Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president.

The rotation plan was proposed by Harold Young, Council president. It calls for the annual rotation of the presidency, with the post to be filled by a representative of the cotton producer interest one year out of two. In the intervening years the presidency would be rotated among ginner, warehousemen, merchants, spinners and cottonseed crushers.

Young's plan also provides that once a man is named Council president he would automatically fill other key positions during the four years following his term. The out-going president would serve first as chairman of the board of directors, then as chairman of the operating policy committee. In the third year he would be chairman of the budget committee and would serve as chairman of the executive committee in his fourth year.

The Council has had two presidents since its organization in 1938. Oscar Johnston, Greenville, Miss., was founder of the organization and president until his resignation in 1948. Young, a cotton producer from North Little Rock, Ark., has been president since that time.

Raising Trust Fund for Family of Raz Mosby

A trust fund for the family of Arthur Mosby is being raised by C. E. Theobald, Jr., of C. E. Theobald & Son, cotton and linters dealers of Memphis, Tenn. Mosby, who represented Brandwein-Mazur Co. in Memphis, died in that city March 13.

"Raz" Mosby had been secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Linter Association since it was organized in 1941 and was well and favorably known in the cottonseed crushing and products industries.

Friends of Mosby are being asked by Theobald to send checks at their earliest convenience to him at Falls Building, Memphis 3, Tenn. Please make all checks payable to Union Planters National Bank, Memphis, Tenn. Those who wish to contribute to the fund are requested to give as much as they feel they can. Any amount, large or small, will be helpful and appreciated.

Theobald requests that a letter, addressed to him personally, accompany the check and that the letter state the check is for a trust fund for the Arthur Mosby family.

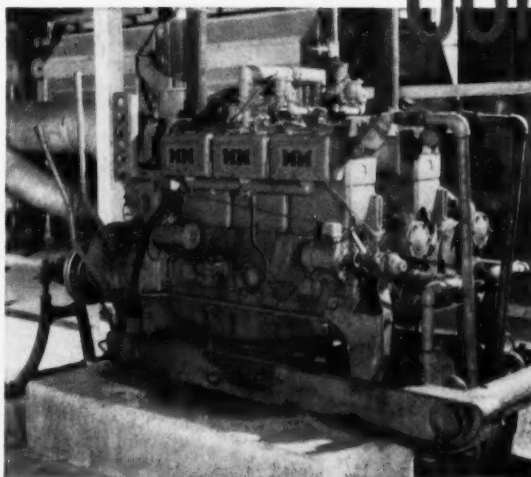
The fund is to be disbursed by the trust officer of the Union Planters National Bank to Mrs. Mosby, in accordance with her wishes.

Farm and Home Week Set

Dates for the annual Farm and Home Week at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, will be June 8-11 instead of the traditional August dates. College authorities have announced that the change was made in response to requests from farmers.

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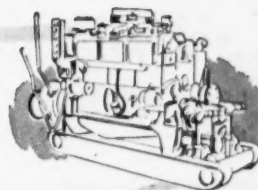


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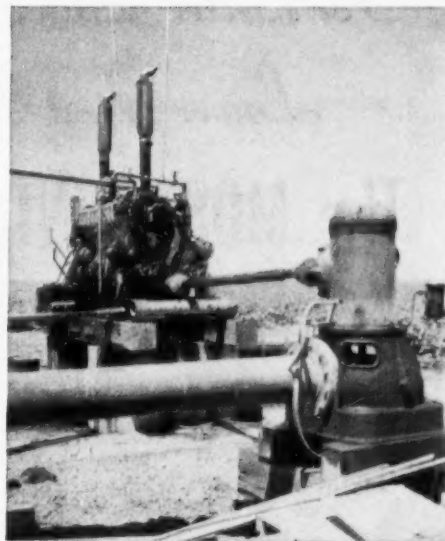


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Here's why MM engines give you *more* for your money. First, MM power costs you less . . . standardized design permits high production of parts. Second, MM power lasts longer . . . because of extra heavy parts construction and low-speed operation. Third, MM performance is second-to-none . . . quality of manufacture is *controlled* every step of the way. And, for a big bonus, MM's heavy-duty construction permits *high compression* for *increased power on less fuel*. See your MM dealer or write for speeds and horsepower specifications on your lowest cost fuel.



MM engine flexibility makes all kinds of installations easy. Get the facts on front or rear power take-off and choice of rotation or PTO-speeds that meet your needs, save you money!

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• Views Expressed on Cotton Allotment

WITH the probability that 1954 will bring acreage allotments and marketing quotas for cotton, a number of organizations and individuals have issued statements expressing their views on the subject. Some of these recent actions include the following:

Emphatic opposition to the proposal that one percent of the national acreage allotment be set aside as a reserve to compensate for trends in production between states has been expressed by the Midsouth Cotton Producers Association. This group held a meeting in Memphis recently which was attended by representatives of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, Mississippi Delta Council, Louisiana Delta Council, Arkansas Farm Bureau and other groups.

The group went on record as favoring the present methods of determining national state and county acreage allotments and marketing quotas. It was felt, however, that some provisions were necessary for changes in existing legislation applicable to individual farm allotments with the county.

The producers group recommended that the county PMA committees be permitted to reserve 15 percent of the county allotment to be used for making acreage adjustments on the basis of land, labor, equipment, crop rotation practices and abnormal conditions of production.

The county acreage allotment less reserves should be distributed to individual farms on the basis of the average

acreage planted to cotton during the three calendar years immediately prior to the proclamation of marketing quotas provided that no such farm allotment shall exceed 50 percent of the farm's cropland acreage.

Further, it was recommended that the county acreage allotment should be apportioned only to those farms on which cotton has been planted in any one of the three years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the Secretary of Agriculture proclaims quotas.

Secretary J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, has sent members of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association copies of a letter on the Oklahoma and Texas situation written by Ferdie Deering, editor, The Farmer-Stockman, to USDA. Deering's letter says, in part:

"Oklahoma probably has made the greatest shift away from cotton of any state where cotton can be grown extensively. In the 1920's, Oklahoma had several counties which produced in excess of 100,000 bales each; but for the past several years, the total Oklahoma crop has been only 300,000 to 500,000 bales. Personally, I do not feel that Oklahoma cotton growers should be asked to make any further reduction in their acreage.

"The big factor in Texas acreage is going to be hard to overcome. That is the fear that farmers have that 1953 planted acreage may be taken as the base year in figuring allotments in case acreage quotas become necessary later on. The tendency is to plant as much as possible in order to have as big a base as possible. This situation has prevailed for the past several years, and as long

as there is a threat of acreage controls, I believe this attitude will continue.

"During the days when cotton acreage was under control, many farms were priced, when sold, according to the cotton or wheat allotment. The number of acres on the farm and their fertility were only a part of the consideration. The acreage allowed to be planted to each crop, perhaps, was half of the consideration during that time. A farm with a low allotment could hardly be sold.

"In your letter you refer to the possibility of marketing quotas for 1954. If this is to be done, I would like to say that it should be done by Jan. 1, because farmers should have their farming plan pretty well laid out by that time. Of course, there are many things that can be adjusted later; but the necessity of changing the farmer's mind after he has it made up does not create as co-operative a spirit as might be desired. In fact, I think that lateness and uncertainty in announcing programs has been responsible to a considerable degree for the resentment many farmers have had toward government cropping regulations," Deering said.

Alabama Feed and Poultry Groups Plan Convention

Members of the Alabama Feed Association and Alabama Poultry Industries Association will hold a joint convention June 4-6 at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Birmingham. W. L. Walsh, Montgomery, is secretary of the feed group handling arrangements.

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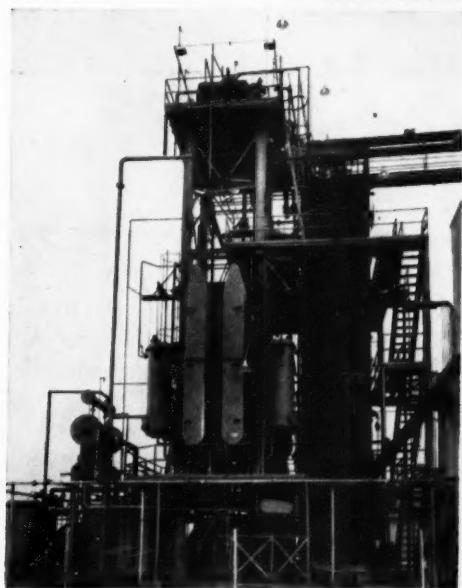
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Golden dust free meal, best quality oil.

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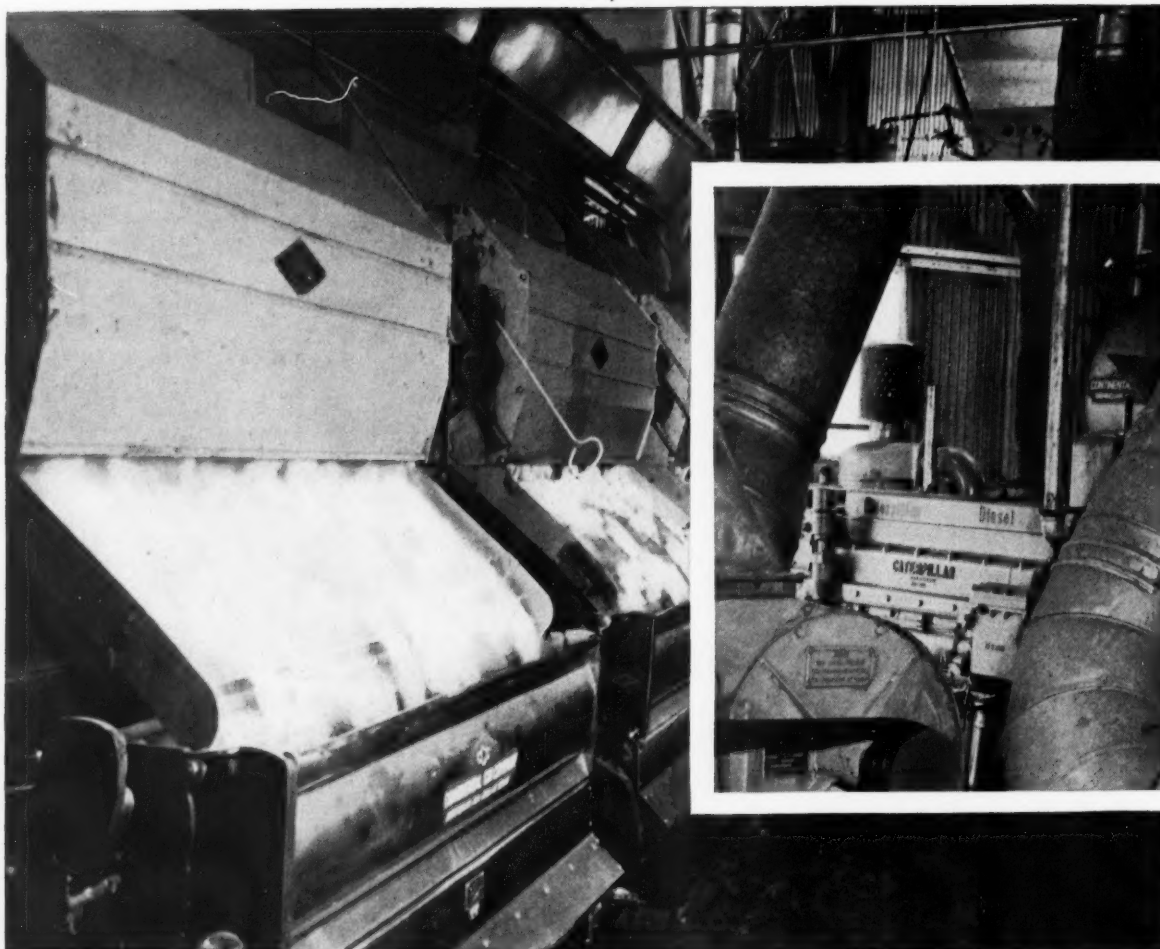
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This time Mr. Woodruff selected the power-packed D337, the newest addition to the line. This 6-cylinder Diesel has a maximum output of 250 HP. It supplies steady power for a three-stand, 90-saw Continental Gin. During the ginning season, it works 12 to 15 hours a day, 24 days a month.

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- THREE—Their use of low-cost No. 2 furnace oil means a considerable saving in fuel costs.

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Engines are "faster than steam" and "cheaper." To top it off, the reliable yellow engines need almost no adjustments.

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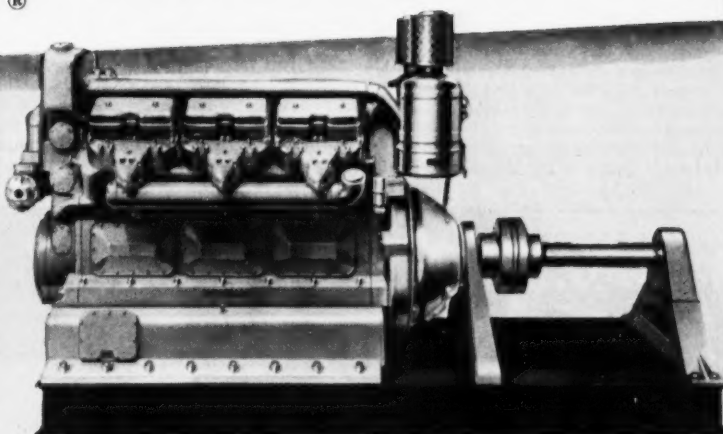
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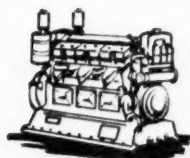
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Portugal Is Poor Market For U.S. Cotton

There appears to be little opportunity for sales of U.S. raw cotton in Portugal, according to a USDA report. Last year the country imported 178,000 bales of cotton of which 23,000 came from the U.S.

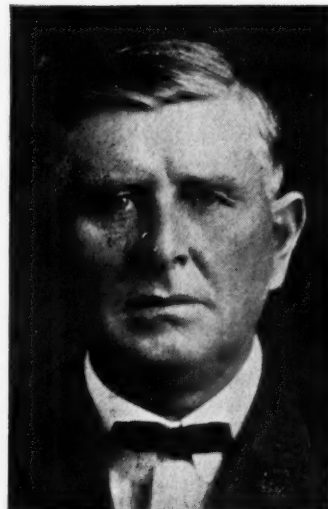
As long as the Portuguese mills continue to concentrate on domestic and colonial textile markets, they can satisfy almost all their raw cotton requirements from colonial production, the USDA publication points out.

Some cotton will be purchased from foreign countries, but U.S. cotton sales are hampered by Portugal's dollar shortage and by the Portuguese government's sponsorship of trade with Brazil.

Mexico Bans Cattle Exports

Mexican cattle exports to the U.S. were halted on April 27 and will not be resumed until domestic demand is fully met, the Mexican government has announced. The measure was taken jointly by the economy and agriculture ministries which have been under fire from Mexican consumers for "lack of adequate reserves" for markets in central and southern Mexico.

Export permits granted northern Mexican cattlemen will remain in effect, "but no date can be foreseen for resumption of shipments to American markets," Mexican government officials say. Existing quotas provide for annual exports of 400,000 head of cattle in quarterly shipments.



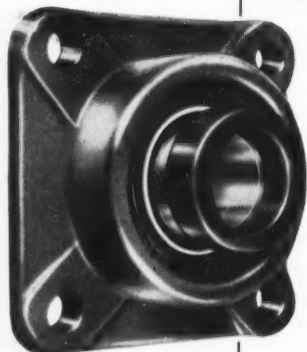
James S. Yeager Dies

JAMES S. YEAGER, above, who served as president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association a number of years ago, died in Dallas April 27. A resident of Putnam for more than 40 years, Yeager published the Putnam News until three years ago. The past president had also served as county commissioner in Callahan County. Funeral services were held April 29 in Putnam and burial was at Cisco.

Wood's

LIFE LUBE

eliminates the grease gun and the man's time behind it



No. 201 Standard Series self-aligning, non-expansion Flange unit.



No. 200 Series self-aligning, non-expansion Ball Bearing Pillow Block.

The most unique bearing of its kind. Now you don't have to maintain lube schedules. Get rid of time consuming, costly grease gun maintenance. Install Life-Lube bearing units throughout your Mill. These bearing units are ideally suited for damaging dust and lint conditions. A synthetic neoprene seal seals lubricant in bearing for Life. Lubricant stays clean and fresh and foreign matter stays out. Why not decrease machine down-time due worn out bearings. Install Life-Lube now.

WOOD'S PRODUCTS: SHEAVES V-BELTS • ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS • PILLOW BLOCKS • STOCK FLAT BELT PULLEYS • COUPLINGS HANGERS • COLLARS • COMPLETE DRIVES • MADE-TO-ORDER SHEAVES AND PULLEYS • "SURE-GRIP" STANDARD, SUPER & STEEL CABLE V-BELTS

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Solvent Extraction Method Used for Most Soybeans

Almost 74 percent of the soybeans processed in the U.S. during the crop year October 1951-September 1952 were processed by the solvent extraction method, according to USDA. The screw press method was used for 25 percent of the total, and the remaining 1 percent was handled by the hydraulic press method.

Of the total 242.8 million bushels, 178.9 million were processed by solvent extraction 60.4 million by screw press, and 3.5 million by hydraulic press.

The crude oil yield averaged 10 pounds per bushel as compared with 9.9 pounds two years ago. The average oil yield from the solvent extraction process was 10.52 pounds per bushel.

Corn-hog Feed Ratio Up

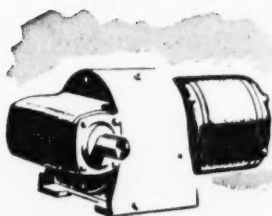
The Chicago corn-hog feed ratio for the week ended April 25 was 14.5, compared with 9.3 in the corresponding week a year ago. This is the highest point the ratio has reached since September 1950. Hog prices are also at the highest level since that time.

Defoliation Tests Results

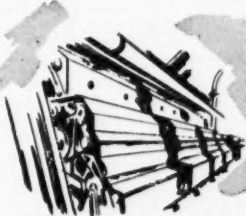
Two Progress reports, Nos. 1549 and 1550, dealing with cotton defoliation tests, have been released by Texas A. & M. College. The first one is entitled, "Cotton Defoliation Tests near College Station, 1952," and is written by Wayne C. Hall and Harry C. Lane. The second is entitled, "Cotton Defoliation Tests at Lubbock, 1951-52," and is authored by E. L. Thaxton, Jr., D. L. Jones and E. B. Hudspeth.

Quick Reference Guide

to lower operating and maintenance costs



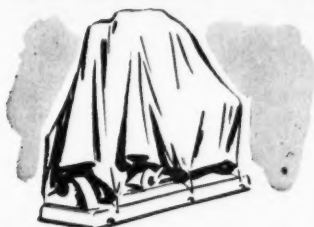
GULF E.P. LUBRICANTS — for better protection of enclosed reduction gear drives.



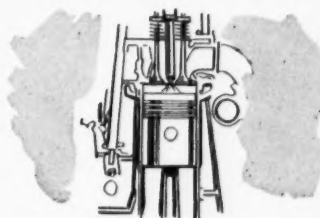
GULF PRECISION GREASE—for ball and roller bearings in cotton gins, and for grease lubricated motor bearings.



GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL H.D.—high quality heavy-duty detergent oil for lubrication of Diesel engines.



GULF QUALITY RUST PREVENTIVES — full protection against rust for idle equipment.



GULF DIESEL FUELS— clean burning. Good ignition qualities.



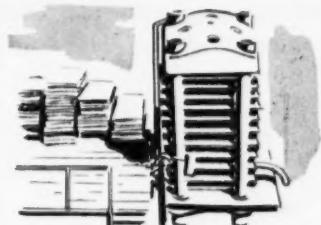
GULF LUBCOTES FOR OPEN GEAR DRIVES—protect against wear and corrosion.



GULF HARMONY OIL — provides lasting protection for ring-oiled motor bearings.

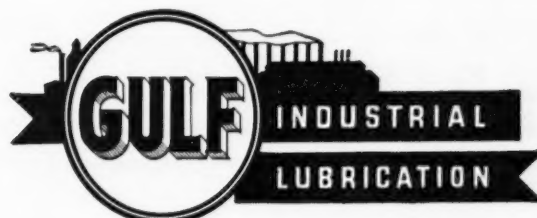


GULFPRIDE-MOTOR—the world's finest motor oil.



GULF QUALITY HYDRAULIC OILS— the proper type and grade for every hydraulic press.

It will pay you to investigate their application in
your mill . . . Call in a Gulf Sales Engineer today!



New Ideals Urged by Young For Labor and Business

"The time is past due when the country must have a new labor-management philosophy with government serving as referee rather than as a party to the dispute," Harold A. Young, president of the National Cotton Council, said in a special statement submitted to the House Committee on Education and Labor during recent hearings on labor legislation.

Young stressed that the Council believes labor relations legislation should consider above all else the public interest and the rights and responsibilities of the individual worker. He urged that the Con-

gress in its deliberations in this field agree: (1) to keep intact those provisions in the present law which prevent excesses and abuses and (2) to remove provisions that give preferential treatment to one segment of the economy at the expense of all others.

In this regard, the cotton leader recommended that all basic provisions of Taft-Hartley be retained but that the act be amended to restrict industry-wide bargaining and union monopoly. Specifically, he said the Council supports the Lucas Bill (HR-2545) which would outlaw industry-wide strikes and lockouts and the Fisher Bill (HR-437) which makes labor organizations subject to anti-trust laws.

"An industry-wide strike in a key industry," the Council president asserted, "is a dangerous weapon, and in the hands of the unscrupulous would tie up the entire nation and . . . result in national chaos. Unions operating in the basic industries of transportation, shipping, coal, steel, etc. under the present law have such power. In the public interest it should be curbed."

• Contests Planned for Cotton, Soybeans

THE MISSOURI Cotton Producers Association has announced that it will sponsor two production contests in Missouri for Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club members this year. The Two-Bale Cotton Club Contest will be continued, after a successful year in 1952, and the 45-Bushel Soybean Club Contest will be inaugurated, according to association officials.

Six hundred dollars in U.S. savings bonds will be awarded to the first seven winners in the state cotton contest. First prize will be \$200, second prize will be \$150, and \$50 bonds will be given to the other five winners. All entrants who produce more than 750 pounds of lint cotton per acre will receive a specially designed lapel pin. Entries must be on file with the association not later than June 15.

In the soybean production contest, first prize will be a \$100 U.S. savings bond, and second through seventh place winners will receive a \$50 bond each. All contestants who produce more than 40 bushels of soybeans per acre will receive a pin from the association. Entry blanks must be returned to the association by July 1 for this contest.

Rules which apply to both contests include the following: Only one plot of from two to five acres may be entered. Any 4-H or FFA student, who is responsible for producing his cotton crop or soybean crop, is eligible for membership in either club. Contests will be under direct supervision of project supervisors, who are either 4-H club representatives, vocational agriculture teachers or County Agents.

Detailed information may be obtained from Missouri County Agents, vocational agriculture instructors or from the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, Portageville.

Elizabeth Lester To Wed Charles Hill Foster

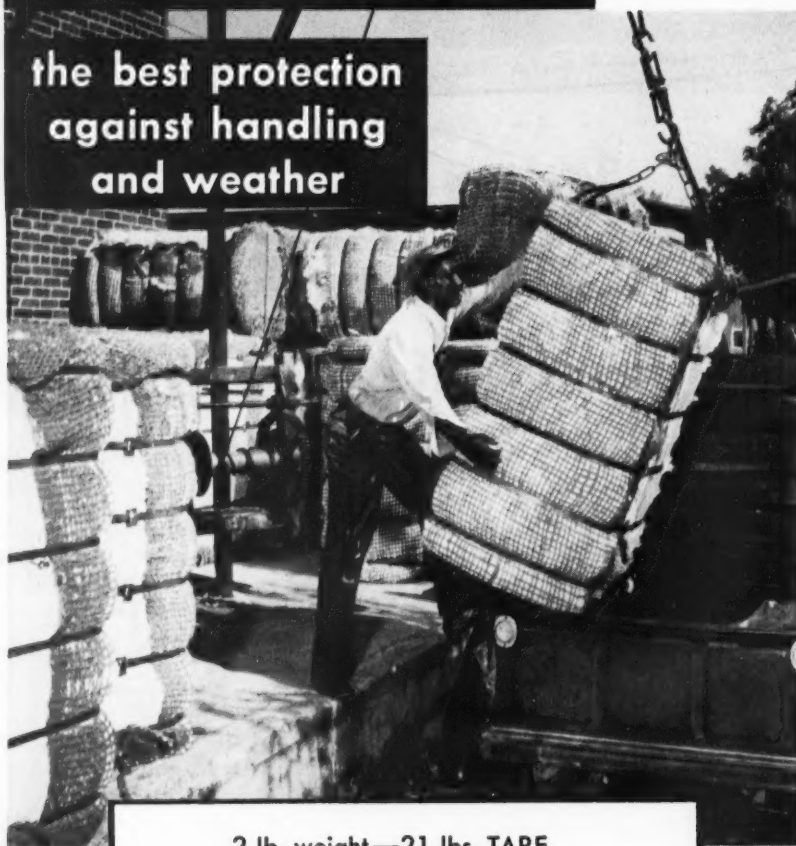
Of wide interest to many friends throughout the cotton industry is the announcement of the engagement of Elizabeth McConnico Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss., to Charles Hill Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Foster, also of Jackson. The bride-elect will graduate from Millsaps College in June and a midsummer wedding is planned.

Less Concentrate Feeding

Dairy herds belonging to farmers reporting to USDA were receiving the smallest amount of concentrate per head on April 1 this year in five years. The amount fed per head, however, was only slightly below the record high concentrate feeding two years ago at this time.

belton superior bagging

**the best protection
against handling
and weather**

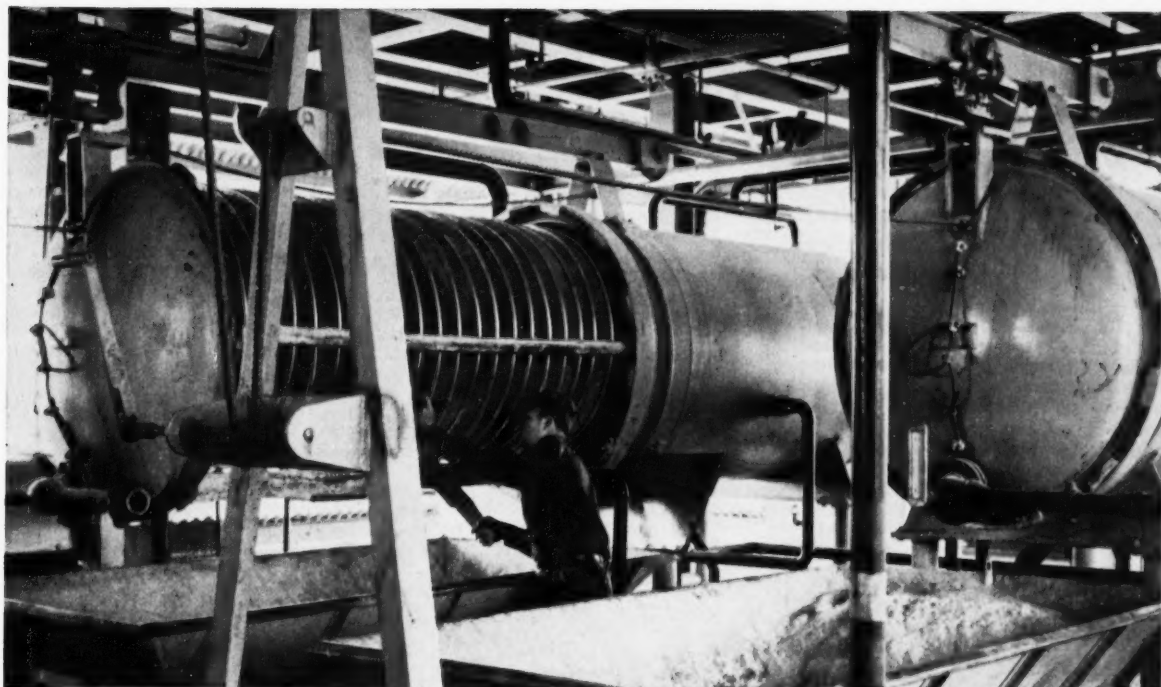


2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"



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AMAZINGLY FAST CLEANING . . . All-metal filter leaves roll out of filter as a unit. Operator taps the leaves to drop dried cakes into trough, hopper, or wagon. Then he returns clean leaves into filter, which locks pressure-tight with one swift motion.

Dump miscella cake **IN TEN MINUTES** Dry cake fast . . . **SAFELY;** get back on-stream **IN ONE HOUR**

For OIL REFINERIES, too

The Style "H" Filter is exceptionally fast and safe for solvent extraction of bleaching clay cakes, in place in the filter. Fully-enclosed construction makes the Style "H" desirable for oil refinery jobs where purity of product is important.



GET THE FACTS NOW!

Free Bulletin H-1051 tells about fast cleaning, cloth and labor savings, high liquid recovery, other advantages of Niagara Style "H" Filters; lists sizes, capacities. Check the coupon and mail today.

ONE MAN opens, cleans, and closes the all-metal filters you see here—in less than ten minutes.

In ONE HOUR, either filter can be taken off-stream, drained, dried to less than 1% residual solvent in cake, opened, cleaned, closed, filled, and pre-coated. ONE HOUR!

No cloths to buy or handle. Filtration becomes a part-time job for one man. Think what that can do for your operating costs, and your profits.

The new Niagara Style "H" Filter gives you dependable, fast, *safe* filtration of miscella—even in a total-immersion type of plant; even under the most adverse solid-introduction conditions.

The Style "H" is *all metal*. No fabric to soak up moisture and cause plugging.

NOW is the time to get all the savings these great new *field-proven* filters can give you.

Write today for the facts.



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Smalley Awards Presented

Chemists Give Cup; Elect Officers

■ **AMERICAN Oil Chemists elect Procter Thomson president. Give P. D. Cretin third consecutive honor for oilseed meal work.**

Procter Thomson, Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati, was named president of the American Oil Chemists' Society at the annual meeting in New Orleans, May 4-5-6.

Other officers elected include Charles E. Morris, Armour and Company, Chicago, vice-president; T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, secretary; A. F. Kapecki, Wurster and Sanger Inc., Chicago, treasurer; and H. C. Black, Swift and Company, Chicago; J. C. Konen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis; and W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City; members at large.

These seven officers will serve on a governing board of 11 members. The other four are past presidents. They are E. M. James, Lever Brothers Company, New York; A. E. Bailey, HumKo Company, Memphis; J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories Inc., Memphis; and V. C. Mehlenbacher, Swift and Company, Chicago. Retiring from the governing board this spring is C. P. Long,

Procter and Gamble Company, Cincinnati.

Presentation of the annual Smalley awards was made by R. W. Bates, chairman of the Smalley Committee. On oil and nitrogen, under oil-seed meal, first place went to P. D. Cretin, Texas Testing Laboratory, Dallas, who has won the cup for three consecutive years. According to tradition he will now have permanent possession of the cup. Others who have won the cup at least three times are Battle Laboratories, Montgomery, Ala.; E. H. Tenent, Sr., Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis; D. B. McIsaac, Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C.; the late W. F. Hand; and R. R. Harie, Planters Manufacturing Company, Clarksdale, Miss.

Second place honors went to E. R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratories, Columbia, S. C.; and honorable mention was given to R. C. Pope, Pope Testing Laboratories, Dallas.

On oil two were tied for highest standing. These were Pope and E. R. Flack, Allied Mills, Peoria, Ill. Honorable mention was given to Cretin; W. H. Kesler, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Little Rock; and W. F. Beedle, Geo. W. Gooch Laboratory, Los Angeles.

Hahn placed first on nitrogen. A. G. Thompson, Jr., Southern Cotton Oil Company, Columbia, was second; and Cretin and C. E. Worthington, Barrow-Agee Laboratory, Cairo, Ill., received honorable mentions.

Hahn also placed first on moisture with Thompson placing second. Honorable mentions were given to G. R. Thompson, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga.; H. L. Tamborini, California Cotton Oil Corporation, Los Angeles;

and W. M. Martin, Western Cottonoil Company, El Paso, Texas.

In the work on oil seeds the following results were announced: cottonseed series—first place to Hahn, second place to G. R. Thompson, and honorable mentions to D. A. Bradham, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Leland, Miss., and Tenent; soybean series—first place to L. R. Brown, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., second place to Kesler, and honorable mentions to M. L. Hartwig, Law and Company, Montgomery, C. L. Manning, Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth, and Tenent; peanut series—first place to T. C. Law, Law and Company, Atlanta, second place to Manning, and honorable mention to T. B. Caldwell, Law and Company, Wilmington, N. C.

In the division of crude vegetable oils first place went to Beedle; second place to H. L. Arrington, Procter and Gamble Company, Portsmouth, Va.; and honorable mention to Brown.

The subcommittee on tallow and grease awarded certificates of proficiency to N. W. Ziels, Lever Brothers Company, Hammond, Ind., and Pope. Honorable mention was given to T. S. McDonald, Procter and Gamble Company, Dallas.

Harrington To Head A. & M.

Dr. M. T. Harrington, president of Texas A. & M., has been elected chancellor of the college system to succeed Gibb Gilchrist, who will retire Sept. 1. Harrington has been a member of the school's faculty since 1924 and its president since 1950. He is a 1922 graduate of Texas A. & M.

Gilchrist will remain with the A. & M. College system in a modified capacity.

Unload Without Breakage with the Phelps Gravity Discharge

Handle cottonseed, grains, peanuts, soybeans or tung nuts without damaging your material. Lasts for years with a minimum of maintenance . . . for it's designed so abrasive materials **can't** hurt the mechanical parts. Completely self-cleaning . . . suitable for use with graded or certified seeds or products.

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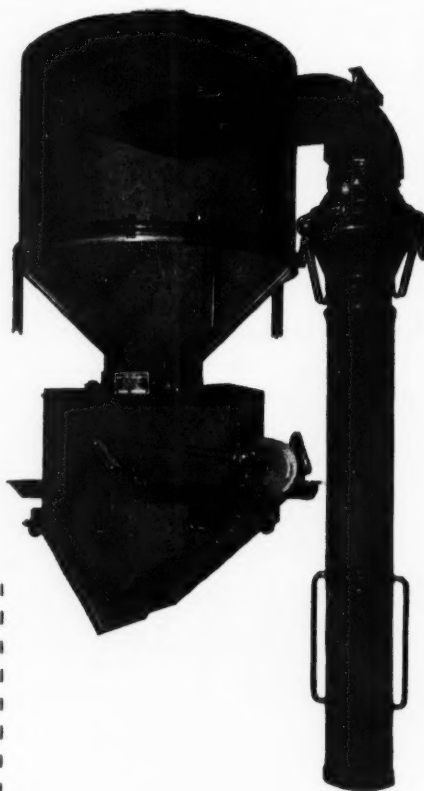
Please send me information on the Phelps Gravity Discharge and other Phelps products.

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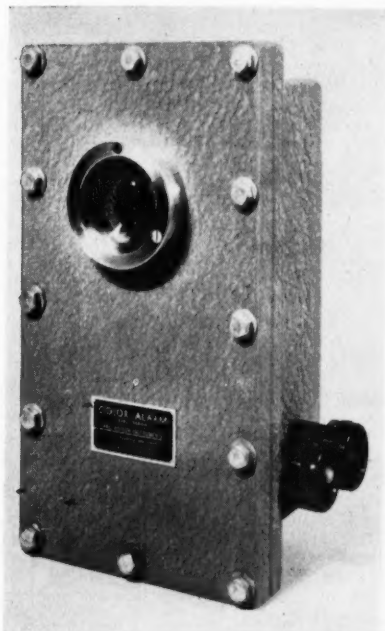
State _____



New Product

NEW COLORIMETER ANNOUNCED BY HALLIKAINEN INSTRUMENTS

The Hallikainen Color Alarm is a differential type colorimeter providing alarm or visual signal when preset color limit is exceeded. "It is a compact, simple, inexpensive continuous flow color indicator utilizing phototubes and amplifier actuating the signal device," says Hallikainen Instruments, manufactur-



ers of the Color Alarm. The model shown here is explosive proof, and it is also available in a standard case for non-hazardous installations. Dimensions are 7" x 6" x 13".

The light source is a low power (.25 amp - 6 volt) radio panel lamp. The light from this lamp traverses the cell and is then reflected by a mirror so that it again traverses the cell in the opposite direction and on small phototube. A second tube used as reference receives light from the same light source. The reference tube is covered by a cylindrical rotating shield having wedge shaped opening. This shield can be rotated externally by shaft that passes through cover. A knob and scale on cover permit adjusting the wedge so that proper amount of light is focused on the reference tube and in this manner balances the circuit for color of material placed in cell.

With a liquid darker than sample flowing through cell, a relay is operated to light external signalling lamp. One signalling lamp is on, indicating alarm is in operation, then when the color of the product being tested is darker than the original sample, this signal lamp goes off and another lights. If preferred, the instrument can be adjusted to light the signal lamp on a product lighter than the original sample. It will not, however, indicate both on light or darker color. An external audible signalling device (not included) may be connected. The instrument has been used on cottonseed oil and stearic acid with very good results.

Other models available provide for signal on both lighter or darker color,

and also can be provided with indicating or recording apparatus with or without control. For further information write Hallikainen Instruments, 1341 Seventh Street, Berkeley, Calif.

• Cottonseed Support Opposed by Picard

OPPOSITION to a government cottonseed price support program is expressed in a statement recently issued by A. I. Picard, New Orleans, president, The Heyman Company. The commentary refers to the unfavorable results in markets for all cottonseed products, but especially stresses the danger of losing the market for chemical liners.

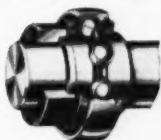
"I do not think we should have any

cottonseed support plan," Picard concludes. "If government authorities decide to the contrary, I urge that the price support plan take the form of a subsidy on cottonseed rather than support prices on cottonseed products. Such a procedure would be better for all concerned: the cotton farmers, cotton ginners, cotton oil mills, processors, dealers and consumers, and cheaper to the U.S. government and taxpayers. Such a policy I believe to be the surest and most expedient means of restoring our markets for cottonseed products."

■ FROM CALIFORNIA to the Carolinas, ginners and cottonseed crushers look to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press for the latest, authentic information about their activities.

Easiest of all to install FAFNIR BALL BEARING POWER TRANSMISSION UNITS

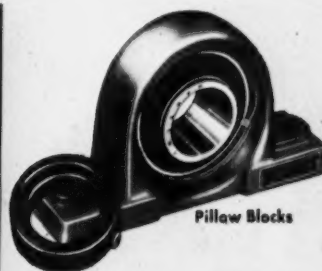
HERE'S THE REASON . . . these Power Transmission Units have the famous Fafnir-originated Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings with Self-Locking Collars.



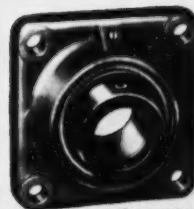
Because bearings are bored to inch dimensions to fit standard shafting, they slip right into place. Only two simple operations make them secure.

WHAT'S MORE . . . the eccentric cam, mated design of collar and inner ring provides positive locking action at all times . . . eliminates shouldering, set screws, lock nuts and adapters. Efficient seals and shields are available to meet the toughest conditions.

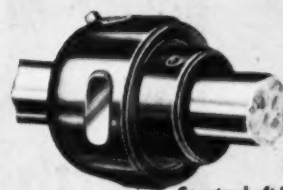
For every Gin or Oil Mill application, on original equipment or replacement, you can count on the right Fafnir Ball Bearing Unit. They're made for saw, brush, distributor and idler shafts . . . liners, gins, attrition mills, presses, motors, fans, conveyors, lineshafts and countershafts. Records prove . . . easier installation, easier starting, long lasting, substantial power savings, a minimum of maintenance and lubrication. Write for literature. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.



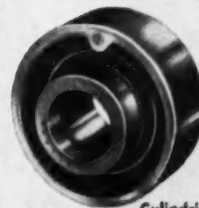
Pillow Blocks



Flange Cartridges



Countershaft Box



Cylindrical Cartridges

FAFNIR

BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

Texas Extension Report Cites Cotton Gains

Demonstrations completed in 1952 mark the fiftieth year in demonstration work in Texas and the U.S., G. G. Gibson, College Station, director, says in the 1952 annual report of the Texas Extension Service. Gibson points out that total value of increased yields resulting from demonstrations was nearly \$5 million, with cotton lint alone accounting for almost \$2 million of the total.

"Demonstrations in cotton mechanization moved forward and the influence of these demonstrations increased the number of cotton picking machines to 1,122 in 74 Texas counties," the report continues. "Use of cotton strippers continued to increase and 14,270 strippers

harvested cotton in 119 counties. Further mechanization of the cotton crop is revealed in the use of rotary hoes and control of weeds by chemicals."

The report lists 26,000 row-crop tractors equipped with rotary hoe attachments in 133 counties last year; pre-emergence chemicals used on 7,754 acres of cotton; post-emergence spraying of 2,303 acres; and cotton following legumes and phosphate on 28,000 farms, in spite of drouth conditions.

The insect control report shows 100,002 farmers following recommended practices in poisoning 5,800,000 acres of cotton in 1952.

"Gin machinery manufacturers have made vast improvements in the capacity, quality and efficiency of modern gin equipment," the Extension Service adds, "and last year Texas cotton ginner in-

vested record amounts for new machinery." The report cites the large number of meetings, demonstrations and ginning schools held during the year to keep farmers and ginner abreast of developments.

Mississippi Delta To Have Active Cotton Week

King Cotton—whose lint and seed in the Mississippi Delta alone this past season were valued at over \$200 million—will receive royal tribute from at least four Delta counties planning extensive observances for National Cotton Week, May 11-16. Retail merchants throughout the 18 Delta and part-Delta counties also are expected to join in local promotion of cotton products, according to Delta Council.

Leflore, Coahoma, Bolivar and Sunflower are the counties planning detailed activities during Cotton Week. All four are among the top five cotton producing counties in the Delta. The Leflore County Cotton Week program is one of the nation's most successful and has been pointed to as a model by the cotton industry, Delta Council points out. Again this year the mid-Delta County is planning retail promotional, public educational, and publicity activities for Cotton Week.

Leflore merchants will feature window displays of cotton products. Children in the sixth grade of Greenwood schools will be taken on a guided tour of cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, and compresses. Civic clubs throughout the week will hear speakers representing different phases of the cotton industry. A central display of cotton products will be open to the public.

Rio Grande Valley To Have Cotton Field Day July 1

The third annual Valley Cotton Field Day in the Texas Rio Grande Valley will be held at the Experiment Station, Weslaco, July 1. Sponsored jointly by the Valley Chamber of Commerce and Valley Farm Bureau, the event salutes cotton and its importance in the Valley economy.

W. R. Cowley, Experiment Station superintendent, will be in charge of the morning program. Ted Martin, district Extension Agent, will be in charge of the afternoon program and is chairman of the education exhibit committee.

Other committee chairman include E. W. Schraderader, First National Bank, Harlingen, chemical exhibit; A. A. Martin, First National Bank, La Feria and Mercedes, machinery exhibit; and John McMann, Weslaco Chamber of Commerce, local arrangements.

Layne Beaty, Former WBAP Farm Editor, Is in U.S.

Layne Beaty, who made many friends in the cotton industry while he was farm editor for Station WBAP, Fort Worth, visited the office of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press April 30. Layne, his wife and two children have been in Greece for two years where he has been with the Mutual Security Agency.

He will spend another year with the organization, as agricultural information consultant of the food and agriculture division, with headquarters at Two Rue St. Florentin, Paris, France.

FACT

for ADVERTISERS:

■ The editorial power of this publication lends force to your advertising . . . helps clear the way for wide acceptance of your product by ginner and oil millers.

• Stability Expected In Farm Economy

GENERAL STABILITY is expected in the over-all economic situation of farmers, according to USDA economists. They believe that demand from U.S. consumers will continue high, that foreign demand will stay about as it is now and that farmers probably will market about the same total quantity of products as last year.

International developments and their effect on the national security spending continue as the biggest uncertainty in the outlook, USDA states. "Progress toward a peaceful solution of world problems could bring substantial reductions in defense outlays in the future. However, not much of a decline is likely this year in view of commitments already made and large unspent balances," USDA believes.

The report continues, "Chief effect of an easing of international tensions this year probably would result from uncertainty as to the level of defense spending which now makes up 14 percent of the total expenditure in the U.S. economy. Prospects for a decline might cause more caution about large expenditures on the part of businessmen and consumers."

USDA reports that total U.S. cotton exports for 1952-53 probably will be around 3½ million bales, 2 million less than last year. Foreign cotton supplies are up a tenth and prices are lower than for U.S. cotton. U.S. disappearance is expected to be around 9½ million bales, a little larger than last season. This plus exports brings total disappearance to 13 million bales, and would leave about 4.9 million bales in the carry-over next Aug. 1.

Supplies of food fats and oils for 1953-54 will be more than adequate for all needs, according to early season prospects. Stocks next Oct. 1, the beginning of 1953-54, probably will be a record. Farmers' plans on March 1 indicate about the same acreages in soybeans and peanuts as last year. Lard and butter production, however, probably will be down. The first indication of 1953 cotton production will not be available until mid-summer.

• Weather Is Forecast For Next Century

A METEOROLOGIST has predicted the probable highest and lowest temperatures for 100 spots in the U.S. for the next century. The man who makes this daring prediction is Arnold Court, graduate meteorologist at the University of California.

Using a mathematical formula, Court forecasts that the hottest weather will be in Death Valley, Calif., where the mercury will shoot up to 130 degrees. Coldest weather is expected in northern Montana, where Court expects an invigorating 64 degrees below zero.

The meteorologist bases his figures on a complicated statistical theory of extreme values, which is the work of Mathematician E. J. Gumbel. By considering the extremes of any past set of figures, future extremes may be predicted, according to Gumbel's theory.

Court has taken the 30-year period from 1901 to 1930 and applied the theory to the coming 100 years. Pick your location and hear the worst! In Arkansas

it will hit 114 degrees. Tennessee dwellers can look forward to a chilly 22 below. The Texas-Oklahoma border is slated for 116 degree weather.

In the battle between Southern California and Southern Florida, there is not much choice. Los Angeles will get warmer (112 to Miami's 99), but Miami will be colder (21 to Los Angeles' 23).

Those who plan to live this long should stock up on both cool cottons and electric blankets; it looks like a hopelessly long, cold, hot, miserable century.

FunderBurk Is Head of FCIC

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has appointed C. B. FunderBurk, Atlanta, as acting manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. FunderBurk, who is general manager of the

Cotton States Mutual Insurance Company, succeeds John W. Brainard, who has resigned.

FunderBurk will have charge of a program affecting 922 counties in 1953, with 405,000 policies providing more than \$400 million of crop investment insurance for premiums estimated at \$25 million. This program insures farmers against natural losses to wheat, cotton, corn, flax, tobacco, beans, citrus and multiple crops.

Blackland Cotton Report

Texas A. & M. College Progress Report No. 1553 entitled, "Cotton Report for the Blackland Experiment Station, 1952," by E. D. Cook, R. M. Smith and D. O. Thompson was recently released.


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Manufacturers of electronic moisture testing instruments for wood, paper, leather, textiles, and granular materials.

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French Textile Industry Plans Modernization

French cotton textile mills are planning to revamp their industry, scrapping inefficient producers and modernizing, regrouping or transplanting those mills which are efficient producers or capable of becoming so, according to USDA.

The owners of mills in both categories will be compensated from a "modernization fund" which is currently being raised within the industry. It is expected that it will take several years to execute the plan. While some credit may be granted from the government, the greater part of financing will come from the industry itself, USDA states.

The plan will be presented to the

government, which will be asked to reduce certain taxes, simplify certain administrative procedures, create conversion centers for displaced personnel, link wages to production and stimulate raw cotton production in French territories.

Japan Cuts Soybean Imports

The Japanese government expects to curtail imports of soybeans to 234,790 short tons (7.8 million bushels) in the fiscal year 1953, from 383,600 tons (12.8 million bushels) in 1952, according to USDA. This decision was reached because of a bumper crop of rapeseed produced in 1952 and to restricted dollar allocations. The government plans to import 80,910 tons of soybean cake.

Presenting

T. E. Goodale

Uniontown, Ala.



T. E. GOODALE, Uniontown, Ala., was born at Camden, S. C., Feb. 23, 1904. He was graduated from Clemson College in 1925 with a B.S. degree in textile industrial education.

Goodale is district manager, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Uniontown. In 1925 he was employed by Buckeye at the Greenwood, Miss., plant. From 1936 to 1940 he was seed buyer for the company with headquarters at Selma, Ala. Except for serving three and one-half years in the army, Goodale has been district manager since 1940.

The Goodales have two children, Tommy, who is at the University of Arizona, Tucson, and Irene, who is at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. Goodale is a major in the Reserve Corps, a Mason and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His hobbies are fishing and golfing.

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Malaya Seeks Markets for Palm Oil Exports

The Federation of Malaya is encouraging the development of export markets for palm oil outside the United Kingdom, according to USDA. During 1952 the bulk of the Malayan palm oil was marketed through a central agent located in Singapore and sold to the British Ministry of Food.

Early in 1953, however, the demand for palm oil in the United Kingdom fell sharply, and export arrangements for other markets are now more liberal. A recent adjustment of ocean freight rates has made it possible for a shipment of around 400 long tons of oil to go to Halifax, and it is hoped that other ports in eastern Canada, as well as New York, might become markets for Malayan palm oil.

Current demand for palm kernels, unlike palm oil, is strong. The prevailing high price of coconut oil is encouraging the use of palm kernel oil as a substitute. The Malayan government is interested in expanding oil palm acreage. In 1952 Malaya exported 46,151 long tons of palm oil and 10,869 long tons of palm kernels.



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KENNETT, MISSOURI

• Cotton Cross Gives Stronger Fabrics

HOPI ACALA cotton promises to produce stronger yarns and fabrics, to cut cotton waste at spinning mills and to combat the problem of neps, according to the results of tests by 18 spinning mills and pilot plants.

In the tests, Hopi Acala had an average of 29.3 percent more yarn strength than the cottons used as controls. Its fiber tensile strength was 90,000 to 100,000 pounds per square inch as compared to a range of 80,000 to 90,000 pounds for the control cottons.

The Hopi Acala variety did not exceed, and was often inferior to, the grades of control cottons. But the appearance

grades of its yarns always equalled or excelled those of the controls. This underlined the fact that the experimental cotton, because of the form and surface of its fiber, cleaned easily.

Most mills reported a reduction in neps when spinning Hopi Acala; the cotton's high strength was transferred to various fabrics! and Hopi Acala was fully equal to controls in finishing and dyeing.

The experimental cotton is a cross between Acala and a primitive Indian variety, Hopi. It is a medium-length cotton. It will never reach commercial production because of low-yielding ability, according to Dr. Burt Johnson, fiber technologist, National Cotton Council. Its importance lies in the fact that commercial cotton breeders are already at work developing varieties that will have

much the same fiber properties as Hopi Acala, plus good yielding ability, the Council points out.

Louisiana Delta Council To Hear Clifford Hope

Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, will be the principal guest speaker at the annual meeting of Louisiana Delta Council May 23 in Monroe, La. Other speakers invited include Louisiana's Senators Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long, Representative Otto E. Passman, Governor Robert F. Kennon and State Commissioner of Agriculture Dave Pearce.

Five thousand farmers, businessmen and others are expected at the meeting.

Texas Research Foundation Will Have Open House

Texas Research Foundation, Renner, will have its annual open house Wednesday, May 20, with tours of the fields and laboratories starting at 2 p.m. and a barbecue at 6 p.m. Allan B. Cline, American Farm Bureau president, will be the honored guest and principal speaker.

Hoblitzelle agricultural state and national awards, each consisting of \$5,000 and a gold medal, will be presented. Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Citizens' Council are cooperating in sponsoring the program.

Margarine Tops Butter

Margarine production of 354,038,000 pounds during the first three months of 1953 compared with margarine output of 342,882,000 during the period in 1952 and with butter production of 331,760,000 pounds during the January-March, 1953, period, reports of the Bureau of Census and USDA show.



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Yes, "poison" those pests right out of your cotton. FASCO has what it takes to clean out boll weevils, bollworms, thrips, aphids, leafworms, flea hoppers, red spiders and other injurious bugs, fast!

FASCO modern miracle "poison" dusts and sprays contain the newest, most powerful insecticides known to science. Easy to apply, economical to use.

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Heptachlor	Aldrin
Parathion	Dieldrin
Toxaphene	Sulphur
BHC-DDT	Calcium Arsenate

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DIVISION OF

WILSON & TOOMER FERTILIZER COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Can You Match This Crafty Idea?

An idea used by Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N. M., ginning leader, successfully reduced his gin fires last season and emphasizes the importance of doing everything possible this season to encourage the use of safety matches around gins and cotton.

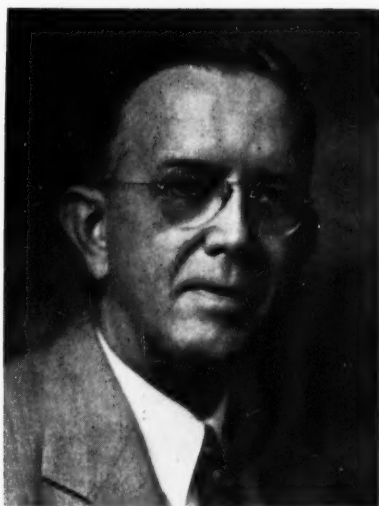
Craft's gin had 31 fires during the 1951 season; in 1952 there was only one blaze. A big factor in controlling fires was a \$300 purchase of safety matches, which Craft distributed to cotton picking crews, gin employees and everyone else who came near the gin. Every effort was made to see that no "strike anywhere" matches were used.

Jack Criswell, National Cotton Council, told the story during the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention recently, and Jay C. Stilley pointed out that the association sells safety matches at cost to help ginners in preventing fires.

Presenting

Thomas C. Law

Atlanta, Ga.



THOMAS C. LAW, Atlanta, Ga., was born near Hartsville, S. C. In 1903 he was graduated from the University of South Carolina. Following graduation, Law entered the pioneer field of industrial chemistry in Atlanta. He is president of Law & Company, which is over 50 years old.

The Georgia chemist is a member of the American Chemical Society and has served two terms as president of its Georgia section. He is a charter member and past president of the American Oil Chemists' Society and has been chairman of the chemists' committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association for almost 30 years. Law is a member of the American Institute of Fertilizer Chemists, American Society for Testing Materials, National Soybean Processors Association and the Southeastern Peanut Association. He is director of collaborative work of the Association of American Feed Control Officials. Law is the author of numerous articles.

The chemist was married to Sallie Paschal in 1908, and he has two children, Sara Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert T. Jones, Canton, Ga.) and Thomas C., Jr., an executive with the Coca-Cola Company. Mrs. Law died in 1948.

Law has served as a director of the Fulton National Bank, deacon in the First Presbyterian Church and is a member of the Atlanta Athletic Club and Capital City Club. He is a member of Pi Sigma Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa. He has been an outstanding leader in Masonry and has been executive vice-president of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, president of the Atlanta Rotary Club, a district governor of Rotary, and has served with other community organizations including Boy Scouts.

Soybean Stocks Large

Soybean stocks in all positions on April 1 totaled 146 million bushels, according to USDA. This is the largest April 1 inventory on record, exceeding the previous high of 1951.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions on April 1 totaled 19.7 million bushels, or 5 percent less than a year ago and the smallest April 1 total since 1948.

Greenhouse To Be Used for Cotton Study in Oklahoma

A new greenhouse at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, is being used for cotton research work. It will be possible to speed up the increase and testing of selected strains through this greenhouse planting, says J. M. Green, Oklahoma cotton breeding specialist.

Several acres of selections both from existing varieties and hybrid populations will be grown in the field at the Station. Selection will be made for resistance to bacterial blight, plant type, earliness and productivity, stormproofness and fiber quality. Approximately 900 of the best plants will be transplanted to the greenhouse in the fall for the production of self-pollinated seed of

each of the plants. All of the seed produced in the greenhouse will be self-pollinated without any hand manipulation, since pollinating insects will not be present.

North Carolina Classing Course Set for June

A cotton classing short course will be held at Morehead City Technical Institute, Morehead City, N. C., June 15-26. The two-week course is designed to give intensive instruction in the grading and stapling of cotton, a knowledge of the government's standards and a broad view of the subject of cotton quality. Anyone interested in attending should write the Director, College Extension Division, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

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Designed with single internal passage to reduce possibility of nozzle clogging. The CONEJET Tip is made in a full range of capacities and fits any TeeJet Spray Nozzle. Supplied as tip assembly or as complete nozzle. Ends up to 75% of all clogging troubles. Gives effective spraying in capacities as low as one gallon per acre. Tested and proved the most efficient nozzle ever built... for insecticide spraying of boll weevils and other cotton plant pests and for defoliation spraying. For complete information see your dealer or write for ConeJet Bulletin No. 61.

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for the best in performance from equipment and chemicals!

On 3,000-Acre Plantation

One-Row Picker Solves Scrapping Problem

■ USE on cotton that labor won't touch puts an extra \$400 a day into bank account of Texas farm owner.

USING a cotton picking machine to pick scrap cotton that hand pickers won't touch puts an extra \$400 a day in Rice Buchanan's bank account in late cotton season. Laborers will not go through the fields at any reasonable price since the end-of-season cotton is too scattered to make wages. Buchanan puts his one-row cotton picking machine into third gear, zooms across his fields at the rate of 10 or 12 acres a day and comes up every night with two or three bales of cotton.

During the first picking, Buchanan may use his cotton picker, or he may employ laborers. "If laborers come through the country and want to pick my cotton as soon as it opens, I'm glad to let them pick it. The quicker I can get it out of the fields before a storm damages it, the better I like it," Buchanan says. "But if they don't come, or if they pick over the best cotton and leave for other places, then I still get along all right. I just defoliate what's left and run over it with the cotton harvester."

The 3,000-acre plantation operator who farms the Brazos River bottom near Navasota, Texas, runs his machine on an 18-hour schedule at a cost of \$3 a bale actual operating expense. This does not include depreciation or repairs. Buchanan's records show his harvester burns 35 gallons of gasoline and five gallons of oil with labor cost of \$9 for the 18 hours. The machine picks an

By A. B. KENNERLY

average of seven bales a day, going over about three-fourths of an acre an hour where the cotton yield is half a bale to the acre.

"My machine picks 90 percent of the cotton," Buchanan estimates, "which is about on a par with hand picking. But according to government grade, machine picked cotton graded strict low middling which brought two cents a pound less than hand picked cotton."

Biggest limitation to use of mechanical harvesters in his area where frosts come after the harvesting season is the need for good defoliant, according to Buchanan's experience. While the defoliant will do a good job removing the leaves, it requires 10 days' time, during which period showery weather or a storm might easily damage or even destroy the crop. He usually splits the risk by starting the harvester five days after the defoliant is applied and takes the loss in grade caused by the large number of leaves browned by the defoliant but which have not had time to fall off. These inevitably become mixed with the cotton and remain in the lint. Occasionally, a rain falling during the drying period may cause the plants to sprout out again to cause trouble.

To do the best job of picking with a machine, Buchanan prefers a slender

stalk in his cotton. He plants to a thick stand of about 50,000 plants an acre.

Although Buchanan grows several hundred acres of cotton each year, he figures the minimum acreage for anyone buying a machine should be 100 acres for a minimum priced machine.

"It's mighty important to have a clean field," he grower says. "In addition to picking cotton, the machine will also pick up old cotton sacks, knee-pads and even bottles, and these give considerable trouble if they are left in the field. But old cotton stalks give the most trouble. I have my old crop turned under by Oct. 10 which gives it plenty of time to decay."

His harvester makes that possible.

• Trend Is to Cotton Unmentionables

THE DEFINITE TREND in what used to be called unmentionables—bras and girdles—is to cotton, says the National Cotton Council. Last year foundation garments comprised the third largest market for cotton in women's wearing apparel. Use of cotton in undergarments has increased from 39,000 bales in 1945 to 65,000 bales in 1952.

Comfort is the chief reason for this swing to cotton, trade sources report. Because it is absorbent, cotton is favored over synthetics, which tend to be hot and clammy during the summer months. Washability is another reason for cotton's popularity. The good appearance of cotton and its long-range economy are other factors, the Council points out. Use of cotton undergarments is increasing in cool seasons as well as in the summer.

Teen-agers like cotton, too. They give comfort, price, durability, versatile wear and easy care as reasons. The younger set, too, regards synthetics as being too warm.

Natchitoches Rotarians Hear Dalton Gandy

Dalton E. Gandy, fieldman for the National Cottonseed Products Association, discussed the contribution of cotton oil mills to community prosperity in an address before the Natchitoches, La. Rotary Club April 21.

Gandy told the Rotarians: "Your faith in the future of your community is a great asset, but faith alone is not enough. Your expression of this faith in intelligent, aggressive action in building a stronger balanced cotton and livestock program in your community will insure your future prosperity."

He pointed out that businessmen and industries must conduct aggressive programs to insure their future prosperity. As an example, he cited the work which the Natchitoches oil mill, in cooperation with other members of the National Cottonseed Products Association, is doing to improve its business by making it more profitable to grow cotton and other oilseeds and to feed livestock.

Classing Course Offered

A cotton classing and grading course will be held June 1-12 at Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas. A USDA grader and classer will serve as instructor. Persons interested should submit written or personal applications before May 20.

RICE BUCHANAN uses his cotton harvester as a threat and can make good on it.



At College Station May 25-28

Texas A. & M. Offers Oil Mill Course

■ **SPEAKERS** announced for superintendents' meeting. Discussions and laboratory work will be program features.

Speakers for the twenty-first annual short course for oil mill operators at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, May 25-28 have been announced. On Monday, May 25, Pete Reeves, Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, will discuss seed cleaning, and Lucian Cole, Industrial Machinery Company, Fort Worth, will talk on lint cleaning.

Tuesday's program includes discussions of good housekeeping and safety presented by B. B. Hulsey, Swift & Company Oil Mill, Dallas, and E. B. Free, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, respectively.

On Wednesday screw press and solvent extraction will be discussed by a group led by C. M. Chandler, Lubbock Cotton Oil Company, Lubbock. Appearing with Chandler will be O. J. Jones, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock, and W. C. Whittecar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock. Scheduled for the Thursday morning session is M. C. Verdery's review of laboratory operations. Verdery is with Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston.

Afternoons of the four-day session

will be devoted to small discussion groups led by Charles Rankin, Brenham Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company, Brenham.

A superintendents' committee, headed by Verdery, and a crushers' college relations committee, headed by G. A. Simmons, Lubbock Cotton Oil Company, have worked with the college in planning the program. The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association are co-sponsors with Texas A. & M.

All oil mill superintendents are invited to attend the conference. Reservations may be made by writing to Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Registration fee is \$10 per person, and room cost will be about \$3.50 per person. A banquet Wednesday night will be the only entertainment.

• Sale of Mente & Co. Stock Announced

SALE of Mente & Co., a leading bag manufacturing firm with headquarters in New Orleans, has been announced by officials of the company. Purchasers of 96 percent of the company's stock were listed as Thomas J. Semmes, Semmes Bag Co., Memphis; M. A. Greenburg, Republic Bag Co., St. Louis; and H. Reichert, American Bag Co., Minneapolis.

Officials of the firm in New Orleans said that they expect the company to continue its operations.

• Convention Planned By Superintendents

AN INTERESTING program will be presented by some of the best informed men in the operating division of the cotton oil industry at the fifty-ninth annual convention of the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, June 10-11-12, at the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, association officials have announced. A get-acquainted party on the evening of June 9 will precede opening of the convention.

Edward L. Nash, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Texas, is president of the association; L. C. Roots, Cia. Industrial de Matamores, Matamores, Mexico, is vice-president; and H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, is secretary-treasurer.

Farm and Home Week

Progress in farming, farm living and related industries will be featured in exhibits and programs at Mississippi State College, State College, July 14-16, during Mississippi's Farm and Home Week, according to M. S. Shaw, Extension Service associate director and chairman of the steering committee.

Visitors to the college may tour the main Experiment Station, hear nationally-known speakers and enjoy special entertainment, according to Shaw. A special livestock program July 15 will include discussions of beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, as well as judging contests and tours.



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The standard bundle of U-S-S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 1½" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 1½" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

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UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

U-S-S ARROW COTTON TIES



UNITED STATES STEEL

Clarify Notice to Mills on Cottonseed Oil Tenders

Clarification of the recent notice from PMA commodity offices, advising mills tendering cottonseed oil to CCC that they must bring the number of pounds shipped during the season into exact balance with the quantities tendered, is contained in the following letter from George L. Prichard, director of PMA's Fats and Oils Branch, to the National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis:

"The contracting officers in the PMA commodity offices are aware that the trade rules permit a variation of one-half of one percent in weight on the individual car shipments of cottonseed oil and due allowance shall be made for such good deliveries. Letters which have recently gone out from the commodity offices to crushers were for the purpose of bringing deliveries as nearly in line as possible to the actual quantities of oil which CCC was obligated to purchase under Bulletin 3.

"It is realized that where future deliveries cannot be so adjusted as to offset over deliveries which were nevertheless within the permitted variation of one-half of one percent, that the commodity office must recognize the shipment as a good delivery."

Import Regulations on Cotton, Seed and Products Revised

National Cottonseed Products Association calls members' attention to revised regulations issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, governing the importation of cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products. All such importations are subject to permit which will be issued by the Bureau under certain conditions.

Generally, cotton lint, linters, hulls and waste must be vacuum fumigated upon importation. Cottonseed cake or meal may be imported through any port where the services of an inspector are available. Unless contaminated (with pink bollworm), it may enter without special treatment. Entry of products from Mexico (Rio Grande area) will be permitted on the same basis as the movement of similar commodities produced in the pink bollworm areas of the U.S.

The previous quarantine against cottonseed oil originating in Mexico was removed.

Flaxseed Supports Listed and CCC Seed Offered for Sale

USDA has announced specific support prices for 1953 crop flaxseed and also has announced offers to sell Texas-grown flaxseed acquired by CCC under its 1953 price support program.

Support prices listed by PMA, per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed in approved warehouses, are: \$4.30 at Los Angeles; \$4.24 at San Francisco; \$4.05 at Chicago, Ill., Superior, Wisc., Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; and \$3.80 at Fredonia, Kan., Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas. The announcement also included rates for individual counties.

The offer to sell flaxseed at market prices, through the Dallas office of Commodity Credit Corporation, said that the seed is being offered for crushing domestically or for export as flaxseed. CCC expects to have up to 1,250,000 bushels of flaxseed which may be acquired under the purchase program which expires next July 31.

Possibility of Gain in Cottonseed Oil Exports Seen by USDA

Because of large current stocks of cottonseed oil, held largely by Commodity Credit Corporation, there is a possibility that 1953 exports of oil and cottonseed may greatly exceed the 1952 volume, USDA points out. Last year's exports from the U.S., the world's leading producer and exporter, were 11,273 short tons of cottonseed and 53,639 tons of oil.

North American countries took 80 percent of the cottonseed and 85 percent of the cottonseed oil exported last year. Canada was the leading market for oil, purchasing 31,928 short tons, compared with 11,451 tons in 1951, 38,480 in 1950, 34,689 in 1949 and the 1935-39 average of 719 tons.

Mexico, which ranked second to Canada as a buyer of cottonseed oil with 12,904 tons imported from the U.S., was the leading market for cottonseed from this country. Mexican imports of U.S. cottonseed, 8,051 tons in 1952 compared with 6,170 tons in 1951, 5,718 tons in 1950 and 7,038 in 1949.

The Netherlands accounted for practically all of the European 1952 imports of cottonseed oil from this country, purchasing 1,276 tons out of 1,398 shipped to Europe.

The Outlook for Oilseeds And Products Markets

THIS ADDRESS at the Valley Processors convention shows how conditions compel cottonseed and soybean crushers to establish a reasonable crushing margin when raw material is bought if profitable operations are to be expected.

DURING the last 20 years a number of important changes have been made in the production and marketing of oilseeds and the products obtained by processing oilseeds.

The purpose of this discussion is to describe a few of the most important of these changes. Particular attention will be given to the changes which have been made in markets and products as a result of the introduction of the soybean as an important domestic crop. We will also discuss certain effects of government intervention in the oilseeds markets.

From the point of view of the oilseed processor the growth in importance of the soybean crop probably has been the major event of the past 20 years. Soybeans have replaced cottonseed as the most important oilseed crop. Let us make some comparisons between these two crops.

During the period 1930-34 the average annual production of soybeans in this country amounted to only about 8 percent of the combined tonnage of soybeans and cottonseed produced. By the last half of the 1930's the soybean component had been increased to almost one-fourth of the total.

Since the late 1930's the production of soybeans has been increased until, at the present, this crop amounts to almost 60 percent of the tonnage of soybeans and cottonseed produced in this country. It is to be noted, also, that the total production of both of these crops now is about 137 percent larger than in the early 1930's.

Another way of illustrating the increased importance of the soybean as a domestic oilseed crop is to compare the production of soybean products with the production of cottonseed products for certain periods.

During the first half of the 1930's the average annual production of crude soybean oil amounted to only 3 percent of the combined production of both soybean and cottonseed oils. In the last half of the 1930's the soybean oil proportion of the two products had been increased to almost one-fifth.

But, at the present, the production of soybean oil amounts to almost 60 percent of the total production of both oils. Moreover, the combined production of soybean and cottonseed oils has been almost tripled from the period 1930-34. It is to be noted that there has been an even larger relative increase in the volume of soybean meal produced—for a ton of soy-

By ROBERT KEETON

Economic Research Department
The Procter and Gamble Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

beans will yield about 70 percent more meal than can be obtained from a ton of cottonseed.

At the present the quantity of meal obtained from crushing soybeans amounts to about 70 percent of the total tonnage of soybean and cottonseed meals produced in this country. The present figure of 70 percent is to be compared with a proportion of only 6 percent in the period 1930-34 and of 29 percent in the last half of the 1930's. Furthermore, the combined production of both meals is almost four times as large as in the early 1930's.

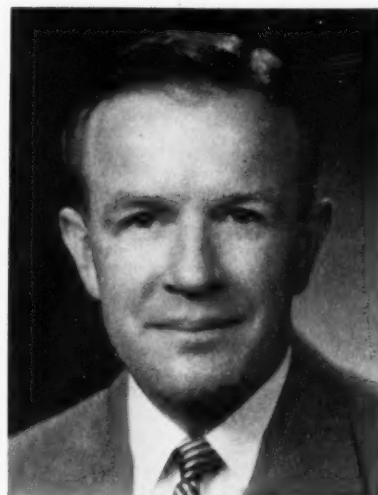
Now, my reason for going into detail in these comparisons is to impress you with something that you know already—the fact that the soybean has become the most important or dominant oilseed crop in this country. I want to impress you with this fact because the growth in importance of the soybean is the reason why seasonal price patterns and crushing margins have been changed from those which are traditional in the oilseed crushing industry.

The physical properties of soybeans are different, in important respects, from the physical properties of cottonseed. Because of this difference in the physical properties, there are significant differences in the markets, processing, uses and price relationships of these two commodities.

As you know, there are many problems connected with the storage of cottonseed. You people, as oilseed processors, understand these difficulties and are aware that several of the problems either do not exist or are minimized in the storage of soybeans.

While the bulk of the cottonseed crop must be stored in the special facilities owned by the crushers, a high proportion of the soybean crop may be stored on farms or in ordinary grain elevators as well as in the mills. Moreover, soybeans apparently can be stored for much longer periods than is the case with cottonseed.

Because soybeans are relatively easy to store, and may be stored for long periods, the growers are able to defer the sale of a large part of their crop. In addition, crushers are able to "stretch



out" their processing operations and crush soybeans during the latter months of the crop year. The fact that crushing operations can now be deferred is an important factor affecting the prices of oilseeds and oilseed products during the course of a crop year.

When cottonseed was the major oilseed crop the bulk of the seed was crushed early in the crop year. This meant that the supply of oil and meal was much larger than the demand for such products during the early months of the season. Frequently, the existence of a large supply relative to demand resulted in seasonally lower prices for the oil and meal—assuming that the trade had not miscalculated the demand for these items.

Because the bulk of the cottonseed crop was marketed early in the season, persons buying oil or meal later in the season oftentimes were obliged to pay for the storage of these products. The storage charges were paid in the form of higher prices as the season was advanced. Of course, this seasonal pattern of prices did not always obtain. Events not anticipated by the trade frequently distorted this "traditional seasonal price pattern."

Because soybeans may be stored in so many different locations—by growers and speculators as well as processors—the processor crushing soybeans is able

(Continued on page 74)

• Bank Summarizes Irrigation Data

MANY FARMERS in central and eastern Texas and Louisiana are considering the installation of supplemental irrigation equipment, says the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas in a recent agricultural news letter, adding that during recent years use of supplemental irrigation has increased greatly yields of cotton and other field crops and pastures, even in the more humid areas of the Southwest.

Practical information on supplemental irrigation, from a summary of an irrigation short course held recently at Tyler, Texas, under sponsorship of the East Texas Farm and Ranch Club, is quoted by the Dallas bank. Some timely facts are:

• **Reservoir Requirement** — The size of the reservoir depends on many factors, but a good rule of the thumb is to provide at least two acre-feet of impounded water for each acre to be irrigated.

• **Reservoir Cost** — While this depends also on varying factors, a reasonable guess in East Texas is a cost of about \$50 per acre-foot of water to be impounded.

• **Are Wells Economical?** — In most cases, surface reservoirs and spring-fed branches will be more economical sources of water supply than water wells in East Texas. Cost of lifting water from source to delivery point must be considered when estimating the operating expense. The greater the lift, the greater the cost.

• **Equipment Investment** — Leaders at the short course pointed out that the investment in equipment will vary with different systems, ranging from about \$35 per acre to \$125 per acre. The investment probably would average \$90 for East Texas.

• **Water Requirements** — Frequency of applying water depends on several factors. Some crops require more water than others. Other variables include the water-holding capacity of the soil, the amount of natural rainfall and daily temperatures.

Generally speaking, sandy soils require about 1.2 inches of water every six to eight days while heavier soils require two inches every 10 days.

• **Pumping Rate** — A pumping rate of at least 450 gallons per minute is necessary to apply one inch of water to an acre of land.

• **Fertilizer Requirements** — Generally, heavier use of fertilizer is advisable and profitable with irrigation. It is recommended that a soil analysis be obtained to determine fertilizer requirements before an irrigation project is started.

• **Night VS Daytime** — Because of reduced evaporation, some experienced farm managers feel that they obtain more economical use of water when crops are irrigated at night. J. F. Rosborough, horticultural marketing specialist, comments that, on certain truck crops, daytime sprinkling may promote some cracking.

• **Permits for Water Use** — Authorities at the short course advised farmers in Texas to secure a permit for water used in irrigation. Necessary forms and instructions for making application may be obtained from the State Board of Water Engineers, 308 West 15th Street, Austin, Texas. A map of the area is needed.

School for Ginners

(Continued from page 22)

Granberry. Other instructors were Donald W. Van Dorn, from the Lummus home office at Columbus, Ga.; Harold Leverett, Corpus Christi; Paul Furr, Abilene; Herman Eubank, Lubbock; Ross Thomason, Dallas; and George Lawler, El Paso.

Gin owners and operators registered for the Murray-Mitchell and Lummus schools totaled 150.

Instruction in the schools currently being held follows the same pattern of those held at Dallas last year and at Memphis and Holly Grove in April. The ginners are given specially prepared manuals describing the various machines and equipment, and instructors make use of charts, cutaways, and actual machines in teaching the classes.

The Hardwicke-Etter school will be held at the company's headquarters in Sherman on May 11-12, and the Continental Gin Co. school at its plant in Dallas on May 13-14. These schools will be reported in the May 23 issue of The Press.

• Planting Seed Treated By Wine and Brine

TREATMENT of planting seed is not something new. More than 2,000 years ago farmers were told to soak planting seed in wine. In 1640, a shipwreck off the coast of England caused grain to be so water-soaked it was unfit for use in making flour. However, the grain was planted and the crops were found to be fairly free of smut. Thereafter brine was commonly advised for treating wheat seed.

Today the cost of chemicals for seed treating is small when considered on a bushel or acre basis. Don Norton, plant pathologist of Texas A. & M. College, said several good compounds are readily available for doing the seed treating job. He urged farmers to follow closely the directions printed on the containers and use care when doing the treating job because the materials are mostly poisonous.

Much Cotton Replanting Reported over Belt

Replanting of cotton has been necessary in many areas of the Cotton Belt as a result of recent unfavorable weather, including excessive rains in the Mid-south and dry weather with blowing sand in the Southwest.

Much of Louisiana and Mississippi, as well as portions of Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, reported cotton farmers hampered by excessive rainfall. In contrast, high winds and lack of rain have been the limiting factors in planting or development of the crop in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, West Texas and portions of western Oklahoma. As many as 8,000 acres, first planted in long staple cotton, may have to be replanted in short staple in the El Paso and Mesilla valleys where the earlier plantings were ruined by wind and dry weather.

T. P. Wallace, Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis, Dies

T. P. Wallace, Southern sales manager for the Carver Cotton Gin Company with headquarters at Memphis, died at 11:30 p.m. Monday, May 4. Funeral services were held at 3 p.m. May 7 in Memphis, with burial in Washington, Ga. More information about his many activities in the industry will be published in a future issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Shippers Elect Oden

Sydnor Oden, Houston, was named president of the American Cotton Shippers Association at that organization's annual convention held in Memphis recently. Other officers elected include Charles Hohenberg, Selma, Ala., first vice-president, and C. L. Andrews, Memphis, treasurer. Sam G. Loring, Memphis, was named executive vice-president and secretary to succeed R. C. Dickerson, who died recently after serving in the post since the association's formation.



Textile Men Meet with Researchers

TEXTILE INDUSTRY representatives who serve as collaborators of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, met there recently to review with Laboratory staff members the research program on cotton mechanical processing. Shown l. to r. are: Charlton H. Williams, president, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; William A. Turner, vice-president, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; R. J. Cheatham, head, the Laboratory's Cotton Mechanical Processing Division; Walter G. Regnery, president, Joanna Cotton Mills Company, Joanna, S. C.; and Norman E. Elsas, chairman of the board, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Presenting

S. L. Deavenport

—Scott, Miss.—



S. L. DEAVENPORT, Scott, Miss., was born June 21, 1899, at Starkville, Miss. He attended Mississippi State College for three years prior to entering the army. After his discharge in 1918, Deavenport became associated with Delta and Pine Land Company and has since served in many capacities with that organization. He is now vice-president and in charge of all processing, including the gins, delinters and rice dryers.

The Delta and Pine Land Company official has been a deacon of the Presbyterian Church and a member of the Greenville Rotary Club, the American Farm Bureau, the Delta Council and a director of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association. He resides at the plantation at Scott.

• North Carolina Lake Defies Engineers

RICH LAND which has tempted farmers for many years is hidden beneath the waters of Lake Mattamuskeet, near New Holland, N. C. Since 1909 the lake has defied engineers who have spent more than \$17,000,000 in varied efforts to drain the 30,000 acres.

The net result of these efforts has been only that the lake now has a more abundant population than ever of Canada geese, ducks, whistling swans, white perch, black bass, crappie and carp. Around its shores are plentiful numbers of deer, foxes, raccoons, opossums, mink and bears.

Lake Mattamuskeet is a sluggish body of water more than 15 miles long and five or six miles across with an average depth of only two or three feet.

Its rich, black soil has tempted farmers for 100 years to try to drain the lake.

The most successful attempt was made in 1915 when a huge pumping station was set up on the south shore of the lake and a canal dug to Pamlico Sound, eight miles away.

It worked for a while. Farmers reaped bumper crops of corn, rice, soybeans and vegetables. But an assortment of troubles plagued the venture. The pump

failed repeatedly and an insect invasion ruined the crops.

In 1933 the project was abandoned, and the various forms of wildlife which had been driven away during the farming operations quickly returned in vast numbers to claim the ground.

The annual 60 inch rainfall soon refilled the lake and the federal government made it the heart of a 50,000 acre wildlife refuge in 1934.

The bird life of Mattamuskeet includes about 200 species. The most spectacular visitors are the whistling swans with their wing spread of six to seven feet.

• Ginners Meetings Set in Carolinas

DISTRICT MEETINGS of the Carolinas Ginners Association have been scheduled. The North Carolina-Virginia Eastern District will meet in Rocky Mount, N. C., on Monday, June 22, 7:30 p.m. The Central District will meet Tuesday, June 23, in Dunn, N. C. The Piedmont District meeting will be held 10 a.m. Wednesday, June 24, but the meeting place has not yet been announced.

In South Carolina the District 2 meeting will be held at Bennettsville, Thursday, June 25, at 10 a.m. The District 1 meeting will be at Clemson, Friday morning, June 26. District 3 is scheduled to meet early in August.

Gin Machine Study Released

A study of usage of gin machinery has been published by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas. The preliminary results are released in special report No. 248 entitled, "Gin Machinery Utilization as Shown by Comparative Operations of Eight Gin Batteries Equipped with Time Meters, Texas South Plains Area, Crop of 1952," dated April 1953.

Turks Buy Privilege Of Pulling Weeds

In Turkey farmers get paid for granting men and women the privilege of pulling weeds from their fields. The valuable nuisance which people dig out is the licorice root. Licorice brings too small a return to make its cultivation profitable, and it is too persistent a weed to be allowed to stay in the ground.

The weed sends its tap root deep into the earth and develops an underground thicket of runners which may be 25 feet long. Within two years, when left alone, licorice dominates a field. Fortunately for the farmer, there is a commercial demand for licorice, and native diggers bid for the right to clear the fields of the pest.

Much of the weed harvest is shipped to Camden, N. J., where it is processed, ending up in tobacco, pharmaceuticals and confections. It is also used in fire extinguisher foam, insulating boards, sprays and livestock feeds.

• World Can Support More People

With world population growing at the rate of more than 2,000 per day, a total population three times as large as the present figure will probably be reached within a century, says R. C. Hainsworth, USDA economic geographer. He thinks that the world can support "three times its present population in reasonable comfort."

Before this increase becomes a fact, Hainsworth thinks that something should be done to insure adequate food supplies. His ideas range from reclaiming deserts to making food pills from wood. The economist says that currently approximately 7.7 percent of the earth's land is under cultivation. This is about one acre per person. The U.S. has about 18 percent of the total land under cultivation with the Soviet Union ranking second with 16.9 percent.

Hainsworth believes that the amount of land under cultivation can be boosted to about 25 percent of the total land area. He is counting on new varieties of crops to lick some soil and climate problems. Irrigation projects are under way to bring water to 89.5 million acres in China, 42 million acres in India and 20 million acres in Pakistan. Increasing productivity of land now in use will help meet future food needs.

Drouths have contributed to declines in production in North Africa, India and China, and the same thing is also happening in the U.S., the economist points out. "The only difference," he said, "is that it is occurring faster here." Adding to the problem of adequate food production is the fact that an estimated one-fourth of the good farm land in this country already has been destroyed by erosion and poor farming practices.

Wise Farmers Are Planning Machinery Replacements

A big item of farm operation costs is depreciation on machinery and equipment, and a major problem facing the farmer is having available capital to make replacement purchases when they are needed, say farm management specialists at the University of Tennessee.

A study of records kept by a group of about 400 Tennessee farmers shows that each owned machinery averaging nearly \$4,000 in value. On many of these farms, the machinery was valued at more than \$10,000, equal in some cases to three-fourths of the value of land and buildings. On such farms, and others where mechanized farming is practiced, machinery depreciation is a very real expense.

Although machinery depreciation may not be recognized as an annual expense because it requires no cash outlay until replacement equipment is needed, the good farm operator takes this expense into account and plans for replacement purchases, the specialists point out.

Danish Fats, Oils Needs

Denmark's fat and oil requirements for the current year are expected to remain about the same as in 1952, with a slight increase possible, according to USDA. Estimated consumption last year was 180,000 short tons of oilseeds, nuts and kernels for crushing, 38,000 tons of butter, 8,000 tons of lard and 38,700 tons of marine oils.

Research Needed on TALLOW AND GREASE To Develop Markets

■ **DIRECTOR** of PMA's Fats and Oils Branch says that abundant supplies of inedible fats present a challenge to the ingenuity of research and marketing personnel that is unequaled by any other agricultural product.

By **GEORGE L. PRICHARD**

WANTED: Additional research technicians, marketing economists, and progressive manufacturers who can develop new markets for hundreds of millions of pounds annually of inedible tallow and grease during the next few years.

This imaginary ad says nothing about salaries. But anybody who can find an answer to this complex marketing problem can be sure of a large reward. There is a major problem here, however. Marketing specialists in USDA feel that present abundant supplies of inedible fats, and indications of still larger production, present a challenge to the ingenuity of research and marketing personnel unequaled by any other agricultural product.

The problem is not new. Congress, in 1949, earmarked funds for research directed toward the expansion of marketing outlets for these products. The Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration is now winding up a marketing research study made along these lines under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. One report in this study, indicating that the most promising outlet for the commodities is in the industrial chemical field, has been published. Another report is in process of publication covering possibilities of expanded use in synthetic detergents and through improvement in emulsifiers.

While this study has served a useful purpose, it, and the outlook picture for these products, points up the need for still further research on new market outlets where the prospective supplies of the commodities should encourage their use as raw materials.

Inedible tallow and grease, like molasses, and certain other farm byproducts in the past, might be described as victims of technological progress. Not only have their supplies been increased by greater output of the products from which they are derived, but methods for extracting them from the basic product has been tremendously improved. Then, too, this has occurred during a period when their historic markets were being taken over by synthetic materials.

About 15 to 20 percent of total domestic production of fats and oils is accounted for by inedible tallow and grease. National production of these inedible fats jumped from an annual average of 1.3 billion pounds in 1938-42 to approximately 2.3 billion pounds in 1952



—an increase of 77 percent. The increase in livestock production and slaughter over the period only partly accounts for the gain in inedible fats production. Spectacular growth of the rendering industry itself has played an important part. The number of rendering plants has increased, and technological improvements in rendering methods have added considerable to annual production.

Historically, the major domestic use of inedible tallow and grease is soap making. This market has steadily declined since World War II. In 1951, the amount of these inedible fats used in soap making was lower than at any time since 1940. There is little doubt that the meteoric rise of synthetic detergents has displaced several hundred million pounds of inedible tallow and grease in the soap industry. About 1,200 million pounds of synthetic detergents were produced and sold in 1951, more than 35 percent of all detergents sold that year. It has been estimated that by 1960 synthetic detergents will take about 50 percent of the domestic detergent market, displacing additional tallow and grease from the soap industry.

Another large outlet for inedible fats was in glycerine, which is obtained as a byproduct from soap and fatty acid production. As this market expanded with the expansion of the chemical fabricating industries, synthetic glycerine appeared and took an increasing share. It is estimated that present synthetic produc-

tion is about 20 percent of total glycerine production. The synthetic is able to compete with the natural product in practically all uses except food products and food wrappings.

A sizeable outlet for inedible tallow and grease has recently been found in the export market. Net exports of the products rose from about 10 million pounds in 1946 to over 500 million pounds in each of the last three years. Preliminary reports indicate exports of over 700 million pounds in 1952. The foreign market looks promising for the immediate future, although there is a possibility that competition from synthetic detergents abroad will increase during the next several years.

The Fats and Oils Branch study of possible new market outlets (Marketing of Nondrying Industrial Fats and Oils as Affected by Processing Methods), showed that unstable prices have been a major deterrent to extensive development of fats and oils derivatives. The chemical industry has been reluctant to plan research for new products and markets based on fats and oils because more reliable economic evaluations could be made for the same work based on materials more stable in price. The present and indicated supply picture for tallow and grease should remove this price instability factor, however.

For some time tallow and grease prices have been at about the same level as during the depression period of the early thirties. In fact, on the basis of current dollar value, today's prices are lower than then. A successful program for the development of new markets should lift prices from these "depression" lows and stabilize them at levels which would permit production at a profit but still encourage their use as raw materials for new and improved products.

As pointed out previously, it was found that probably the most fertile field for research for new products appears to be in the chemical industry where one of the principal raw materials is fatty acids from animal fats and vegetable oil foots. Supply of the latter is limited to refining losses, which continuously are being reduced by improvements; therefore, unless there is an increase in vegetable oil production, any great expansion in the fatty acid industry would have to result from the use of animal fat.

Any research program directed toward the discovery of new uses for fatty acids should be coordinated to include

NCPA Members Meet In Los Angeles

Cottonseed crushers and representatives of allied industries from all parts of the country are in Los Angeles for the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, May 11-12, at the Ambassador Hotel. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, the association's official publication, will have a report and pictures of convention activities in its May 23 issue; and also will publish the official proceedings of the convention for distribution to NCPA members.

work on all the major acids found in tallow and grease. Fatty acids are looked upon as a basic raw material for a host of products. (These and products made from modified fatty acids are discussed in the report cited above.) Commercial development of comparatively pure fatty acids and fatty acid derivatives has led to new product uses and expanded existing uses, but the volume of this research does not appear sufficient to maintain a healthy economy in the tallow and grease industry. *

Examples of coordinated efforts in research are the recent actions of the Pacific Coast Renderers Association which, recognizing the need for new outlets for tallow and grease, has contracted for laboratory investigations directed to this end, and the National Renderers Association which has recently appropriated a considerable sum of money to expand these efforts. Cooperative effort by industry along these lines would eliminate duplication of efforts by individual firms and make the results available to the entire industry.

Synthetic detergents present a limited field of use for tallow and grease. A great deal of research has been devoted to this use, but even if the total production of synthetic detergents were based on animal fats, only about one-third as much fat would be required as would be required to produce an equal amount of soap.

There will be no easy solution to the problem of finding profitable outlets for increasingly heavy supplies of inedible tallow and grease. But a solution can—and will be—found through the combined efforts of all concerned.

Fumigation Data Published

"Soil Fumigation for Control of Root Knox and Fusarium Wilt of Cotton," by Drs. V. H. Young and Harlan E. Smith has been published in the spring, 1953, issue of "Arkansas Farm Research."

Outside the Iron Curtain

Cotton Consumption Is Below Normal

■ EUROPEAN imports of cotton down; stocks at low levels. Europe believes that "trade not aid" would improve situation.

European countries outside the Iron Curtain consumed about 6.7 million bales of cotton during the 1951-52 season as compared with 7.2 million bales in 1950-51, 6.8 million bales in 1949-50 and 7.4 million bales in 1938-39, according to a USDA report. Last year these countries imported about 3.1 million bales of cotton from the U.S. as compared with 2.4 million bales in 1950-51 and 3.7 million bales in 1949-50. During the 15 crop years 1923-24 through 1937-38, with the exceptions of 1934 through 1937, Europe's importation of U.S. cotton ranged from 4.4 to 8.4 million bales and averaged approximately 6 million bales.

Under normal conditions, European countries maintain working stocks at from four to six months' level, and under existing world conditions they would prefer to maintain stocks at higher levels, USDA says. However, in Aug., 1952, stocks in Europe were about 20 percent smaller than those held in prewar days. Mills planned to replace stocks with cheaper cotton after using stocks on hand. Also responsible for the low stocks in mid-1952 were the heavy cotton consumption during the first half of the 1951-52 crop year and the recession in textile demand during 1952.

The 1952 recession in cotton textile production was brought about by the tendency to hoard after the outbreak of the Korean War, the world-wide drop in cotton prices in 1952, restrictions on imports of textiles and new textile in-

dustries in countries which previously imported textiles.

USDA points out that "now that cotton in this country has apparently struck bottom at about the loan level, the European countries should start filling their needs for U.S. cotton." U.S. cotton is in particular demand in Europe because of its high quality, uniformity in staple length and low waste in spinning. The European mills also know that when they purchase U.S. cotton they usually receive what they order, and they are learning that high-quality U.S. cotton can be used for the same purpose as cotton of longer staple lengths purchased from other countries.

European trade sources expect cotton consumption to fall off around 10 percent this season. Because of trade agreements and the availability of cotton cheaper than the U.S. product, Europe may drop its imports of U.S. cotton to less than 80 percent of the 3.1 million bales used last year. USDA believes that if the European mills had freedom to spend foreign exchange earned from their textiles and to exchange freely their money for U.S. dollars, our market for cotton in Europe would be more stable. However, Europe is now in a better dollar position to buy U.S. cotton than it was last season.

The Europeans say that they need U.S. trade rather than aid. They believe they could raise their standard of living if the U.S. would trade with them more. And they believe that if they could earn more dollars, stable markets in Europe would be assured for various commodities, including cotton.

There are still many people in Europe who have not had their textile needs fully supplied. Prices of textiles in Europe are as high as or higher than U.S. textile prices, and wages are considerably lower. USDA states that "the margins of profits probably could be lowered all along the line from spinner to ultimate consumer without lowering net profits, since increasing sales should more than offset reductions in margins."



Seedburo Equipment Co. Has Sales Meeting in Kansas

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. recently completed its 1953 sales meeting held this year in Atchison, Kan. The purpose of the meeting was to help Seedburo representatives give better service to the grain, feed, seed and allied agricultural trades, according to L. B. Phillips, president. Moisture problems were discussed by specialists from Stein Laboratories, Atchison, and by Robert H. Black, Seedburo vice-president. The meeting emphasized uses of the new Model 400 G Steinlite moisture tester. The special 300LOS model Steinlite for testing oil content of soybeans, cottonseed and other oil bearing seed was also discussed as was the Liquid Cell Steinlite used for testing moisture content of certain fresh vegetables. Shown in the top row l. to r. are Roy Etheridge, Robert Kleinhaus, Irwin Guthrie, Bill Blake, Rex Yocum, Ray Wyrick, Paul Mandabach, Irving B. Phillips, Fred Stein, Sr., Robert H. Black, Gene Moore, Don Black and Orson MacLaughlin. Seated l. to r. are Marion Hartz, Horace Wescott, B. E. Wise, O. E. Applegate, Dave Stone, Fred Stein, Jr., Boyd Martin, J. A. Snyder and E. Schmidt.

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- 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw linters—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meats purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PHospect 5958.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Used expellers and screw type presses, completely cleaned, overhauled, and rebuilt to your processing specifications with genuine new factory parts. Prices upon request.—Bowman Welding & Metal Works, 501 E. North Street, Decatur, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Cotton Gins, Compresses and Oil Mills. If buying or selling it is to your advantage to contact us. Only handle the best with the best price. Call, Write or Wire M. M. Phillips, phone Day or Night 5-8555, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE—5-70 saw flat belt convertible Mitchells good condition, \$150 each.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—To be moved, bargain prices. 4 80-saw all steel huller air blast Cen-Tennial gin stands with couplings and mote conveyor. 1 4-80 saw double drum Cen-Tennial all steel condenser. 1 4-80 saw galvanized iron lint flue. 3 80-saw 12" all steel huller air blast Murray gin stands with couplings and mote conveyor. 1 3-80 saw galvanized iron lint flue. 3 53" Mitchell convertible units. 1 steel bound up-packing PX type Murray press. 1 set Fairbanks seed scales. Address all inquiries to—Houston Gin and Warehouse Company, Sylvester, Ga. Att: Mr. C. L. Houston.

FOR SALE—One 4-80 saw Murray gin outfit, consisting of Mitchell extractors, seed scales, double conveyor distributor, 4-drum cleaner and 12-shelf tower drier. No press and power included.—The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Alameda, S. C., J. A. Barker, manager.

FOR SALE—One 53 inch four cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Completely overhauled and painted.—A. P. Barton, Route 2, O'Donnell, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 10' x 3-cylinder Lummus all steel bur machine. Good condition. 3 80-saw Continental air blast gins complete with air blast fan, couplings, and tail shaft. 1 10' Continental bur machine with 6-cylinder by 10' after cleaner. Good condition. 1 17-shelf Lummus tower dryer complete with 13-M B.T.U. heater, cleaner separator, hot air fan, blow box and piping. Write Box "JT" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1948 Model Murray Gin Stand and one 1948 Model Standard Unit Mitchell feeder.—Hobbs Gin, New Deal, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four loose roll Commander Cen-Tennial 80 saw gins and condenser.—Phone 110, Cen-Tennial Ginnery, Inc., Bennettsville, S. C.

FOR SALE—Not in Abilene: 5-80 Continental DC F-2 brush gins, 5-80 DC Continental F-3 gins. 4-80 glass front Murray gins with lint flue. One 14' Wichita steel bur machine. One Murray press pump. One Continental 4X feeder. One Continental paragon steel bound press, ram and casing. One 5-80 Lummus up-draft condenser. One Cameron trampler. One Murray burner. One Murray big reel drier, vacuum, separator and burner. 4-80 Murray complete gin to be moved.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Dismantling 5-80 Cen-Tennial Electric Power 125 h.p., 870 r.p.m. Motor, Mitchell Extractors v. drive, ball bearing.—Hutto Cooperative Gin Company, Hutto, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five Standard Mitchell Units, four 66" all steel drums, v. belts, in good shape, \$200 each. One 25" Boardman ballbearing fan in good shape, \$75. One 35" Murray BB fan in good shape, \$100. One 2M BTU Burner in good shape, \$250. We load your truck.—Springlake Gin Co., Springlake, Texas. Telephone 3480.

FOR SALE—One 4-80 all steel Gullet Gin; all steel down-packing press; Lummus tower dryer and 6 drum incline cleaner; New Mitchell superunits, new ribs and saws this season.—Wallace Rudde, Decherd, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—One 1948 model Murray all steel down packing press with new style long stroke Pittman type tubular tramper. Tramper purchased in 1952, and press modernized to include high type charging box in 1952.—T. I. Harrison, T. I. Harrison's Gin, Sandersville, Georgia.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray Airblast Gin—glass front; bluet feeders. Good condition. Priced right.—Kyle Coop Gin, Kyle, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Mitchell five section pre-cleaners, 1948-1951 models. Will sell one or both.—Thomas Bros. Gin Co., Grassland, Rt. 3, Post, Texas.

WANTED—One Hardwicke-Etter gin and feeder 1942 or later. 5-80 single screw distributor. 120 to 150 h.p. electric motor with starting equipment. Must be in first class condition. Please state price on items in first letter.—Lyle Cotton Co., Silverton, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray with lint flue, two Murray condensers, Murray packer, Murray 72" dropper, Murray 52" dropper, 2-8 drum Stacy cleaners, one with hot air manifold, 20 Shelf Tower dryer, 1-60" Super Mitchell, belt distributor, fans, press pumps, piping, valves, pulleys, rams and casings.—Contact W. E. Brady, Farmers Gin, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—In Abilene stock, reconditioned, repainted and ready to go: One Hardwicke-Etter steel press and tramper. One 8-cylinder 43" Stacy steel horizontal cleaner. One 6-cylinder 38" Stacy steel airline cleaner. Two Continental 52" steel incline cleaners. One 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner. One 1951 model 52" Continental separator. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib gins with hot roll boxes. 5-80 Harwicke-Etter huller cleaners feeders with 4-cylinder after-cleaners. One 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter up-draft condenser. One 5-80 Lummus up-draft condenser. Two 4-80 Continental side draft condensers. 4-80 Lummus LEF feeders. 5-80 Mitchell flat belt supers. 4-60" Mitchell flat belt convertibles. One 66" Mitchell flat belt standard. 4-60" Mitchell flat belt standards with hot air attachments. Four 66" Continental double X feeders. 4-80 Lummus steel front gins. One 14' Stacy steel bur machine. One 14' Wichita steel bur machine. One Hardwicke-Etter hot air blow box practically new. One Murray press pump.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—The following gins are real bargains worthy of your investigation. One 5-80 Continental that should gin 2000 bales or better this year. Price \$30,000. One 4-80 Continental with potential 2500 bale run, priced at \$35,000. One 4-80 all steel Cen-Tennial with 3000 potential run, priced at \$40,000. One 5-80 late model Murray gin, cotton house, seed house and all other improvements cost over \$250,000 to build. Owner will take \$125,000 with \$30,000 cash and long terms on balance. Also have a 9-80 Murray in excellent location, all steel late model always gins from 6,000 to 10,000 bales annually. Priced at \$150,000 with good terms. If you are in the market for a good gin, one that will make money, call, write or wire M. M. Phillips. Phone 5-8555 day or night. P.O. Box 1288 Corpus Christi, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

EQUIPMENT WANTED—Modern gin for location 11 miles west Dimmitt, Texas, on highway. Natural gas or electric power. Have 6,000 acres own irrigated cotton. Give long ground lease on location or might take interest.—Miller Farms, 701 North Main, Fort Worth.

WANTED—Conveyor Distributor for Continental L. H. 4-80 Outfit.—Aycock Gins, Carrollton, Ga.

WANTED—One used number 153 Bauer Bros. Separating Unit.—Mutual Cotton Oil Co., Ozark, Ala.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Oil Mill Superintendent—young man capable operating 100-ton Hydraulic Plant. Must be sober, reliable and have best references. Immediate employment.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

WANTED—Cotton gin man to help repair and operate stands this season.—Apply Wharton County Gin Co., Wharton, Texas. Write P.O. Box 1180 or call Nos. 98 or 1745.

MR. GIN OWNER—Do you need a man that is thoroughly experienced in the management, construction, operation and maintenance of all types of cotton ginning equipment. Life time experience, with references from all major gin manufacturers, both past and present employers, known throughout the Cotton Belt. Have handled line gins as manager of eight to twelve plants. Am Industrial Engineer and good on promotion. Prefer at least 20,000 bale responsibility on year round basis. Experienced in steam, electric, gas and diesel power. References on request. Available at once for construction or promotion. Address Box "E.E.," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Gin bookkeeping job, 30 years experience with gins and gin books. References furnished. Available now. Write Box "JA" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

GINNER AVAILABLE—Construction, repairing and operation. Many years experience. Strictly sober and "on the ball." Best of references. Immediate connection desired. Write Box "UN" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Steam engine, modern type spinner counter flow, 14 x 15. Excellent condition. \$500.00 f.o.b. Stonewall, Okla.—Jimmy Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, or Telephone Riverside 1393.

FOR SALE—15 h.p., 25 h.p., and 40 h.p. three phase electric motors complete with starters and V pulleys. Used very little, look like new. Will sell for 60% of replacement cost. One set Howe Seed Scales in excellent condition, \$400.—Bryant Seed Farms, Roane, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Skinner Engine 12x13. Center Crank, Speed 275 r.p.m.; one 5-70 Saw Condenser Continental make; seven 2-15/16 roller bearings; 18 feet of 2-15/16 line shaft; 12 ft. 2-15/16 line shaft with couplings; 14 ft. 2-15/16 line shaft; steel split pulleys for 5-70 main belt drive outfit. —W. C. Robertson & Co., Hillsboro, Texas.

FOR SALE—Le Roi 300 h.p. Butane or Natural gas engine, excellent condition.—Buzick-Nelms Gin Company, Monette, Ark.

FOR SALE—Gin saw manufacturing plant. Completely equipped for saw manufacturing; cylinder, brush & rib repairs; road service. 30 years in business. Selling because of illness.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc., 3728 Race St., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Railroad Track Scale for sale, Fairbanks 100-ton type registering beam, 46' live rail, equipped for dead rail installation, rigid deck, main I beams 24".—The L. L. Perry Scale and Repair Company, 8316 LaPorte Road, Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—10,000 patterns used sugar bag cloth, reasonably priced. Inquiries cheerfully answered.—c/o Box "SB," Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One LeRoi 8 cylinder Gas Engine, 185 horsepower, model RX-IV. Slightly damaged by fire. Call Jack Pullen, Rockwall, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 3-cylinder 180 h.p., Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine. One 2-cylinder, 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine. One 140 h.p. 5-cylinder Worthington full diesel engine. One 75 h.p. electric motor and starter. 140 h.p. electric motor and starter.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—One Dutton Horizontal 35 HP Max 48 h.p. fully automatic, high pressure boiler, steel casing all around it. Has been in service about 2½ years. Anxious to sell.—Write to P.O. Box 14 or Phone 34, Paris, Texas.

South Carolina Oil Mills

South Carolina's 24 oil mills are estimated to have products valued annually at \$26,203,261 in the 1952 Yearbook published by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture. Capital invested is listed as \$4,765,038 and total wages, not including salaries to managers, are given as \$1,541,053. Plants operated an average of 182 days.

• Many Lives Saved By Insecticides

MODERN insecticides have a fine safety record of use in agriculture and the home, and have saved millions of people from death or illness, according to Dr. Edward F. Knipling, USDA, Washington. DDT alone, Dr. Knipling said, is credited with saving an estimated 5,000,000 lives and preventing at least 100,000,000 illnesses.

Calling attention to statements by some alarmists regarding use of insecticides, Dr. Knipling said that almost any insecticide can be expected to cause death under conditions of gross carelessness or when people attempt suicide. He cited, however, the fact that only 14 deaths have been listed as resulting from DDT, and the indication that in most cases the solvents played an important if not deciding role. For comparison, the Federal Security Agency in one year, 1949, reported that aspirin was responsible for 70 accidental deaths, lye and similar chemicals for 87, kerosene and other petroleum products for 117 and barbituric acid and derivatives for 466.

Interest in Plant Silage Increases in Arkansas

County Agents' monthly reports show that farmer interest in silage production is high in all sections of Arkansas, says W. H. Freyaldenhoven, associate Extension agronomist, Fayetteville.

Freyaldenhoven says that the greatest untapped feed resource in Arkansas is the production and preservation of grass and legume silage from pasture land during the peak grazing season. Chief interest among farmers seems to be in the preservation of silage from pasture clippings and other grasses and legumes which have been utilized for hay and other dry roughages in years past.

Japan's Export-Import Loan To Be Utilized Fully

Export-import loan funds will be fully utilized in Japan before Sept. 30, the reported termination date for shipments against the loan, USDA reports. Japanese spinners are asking Japanese banks to assume the additional interest cost and to let spinners have new loan funds at the same rate (4½ percent) as the previous export-import funds were made available. Banks are insisting upon receiving the same service charges that they received on the last export-import funds, which will result in a cost to the spinners of 5½ percent for new funds.

The Japanese government has agreed to provide funds for up to 650,000 bales (400 pounds gross) of Pakistani cotton during the period April 1, 1953-March 31, 1954, but made no commitment to purchase this quantity as procurement would be on a commercial basis, and Japanese spinners would buy only if Pakistani sellers offer on a competitive basis. The Japanese consider that Japan will be able to sell Pakistan most of the textiles which Pakistan intends to import as there is a big demand for textiles in that country, and the Japanese consider that Japanese prices will be competitive. Although the Japanese are not satisfied with the quantity of textiles that Pakistan plans to import, they

consider that Japan will get her share of the business.

Japanese businessmen are disturbed about the position taken by Hong Kong, and reportedly by British East and West Africa, regarding continuation of restrictions on the import of textiles from Japan, even though the United Kingdom recently agreed to relax import restrictions concerning Japan. Cotton spinners have asked the government to send a representative to London to appeal for relaxation of import restrictions in British dependencies so that Japanese cotton textiles can move into such markets more readily.

Locusts Due in Tennessee After 17-Year Rest

The 17-year "locust," or cicada, will appear in Tennessee in full force this year, say University of Tennessee entomologists. Although this insect appears in small numbers somewhere in the state each year, 1953 will see the emergence of a big brood of the pests.

Beginning in May and lasting through June, the shrill, incessant voices of these insects will call attention to their presence. Aside from their noise, they also cause some damage to trees, and especially to young orchards, the specialists point out. In laying her eggs, the female slits twigs of woody plants, causing subsequent breakage of branches, which may add up to considerable damage in heavily infested areas.

TEPP, 4 to 8 ounces of 40 percent material to 100 gallons of water, applied to the foliage and surrounding vegetation at three-day intervals after the adults make their appearance, has given best results in controlling the cicada. One and two-year-old trees can also be protected by covering them with a cheap grade of cheesecloth during the "locust" period. The 17-year cicada will not be numerous in areas that were without trees 17 years ago, or 1936, the entomologists point out.

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New Frontiers Is Congress Theme

■ USDA Secretary heads list of speakers. Tours will visit farms, gins, solvent oil mills, Texas Substation, and Texas Tech.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Washington, heads the list of speakers scheduled for the annual American Cotton Congress, June 25-26-27, at Lubbock which will have "Cotton's New Frontiers" as its theme.

The Secretary's address, tentatively scheduled for Saturday, June 27, will be a highlight of the three-day program. Secretary Benson has agreed to address the meeting, with the stipulation that Undersecretary True D. Morse will deliver the address in the event that world events make it impossible for the Secretary to leave Washington.

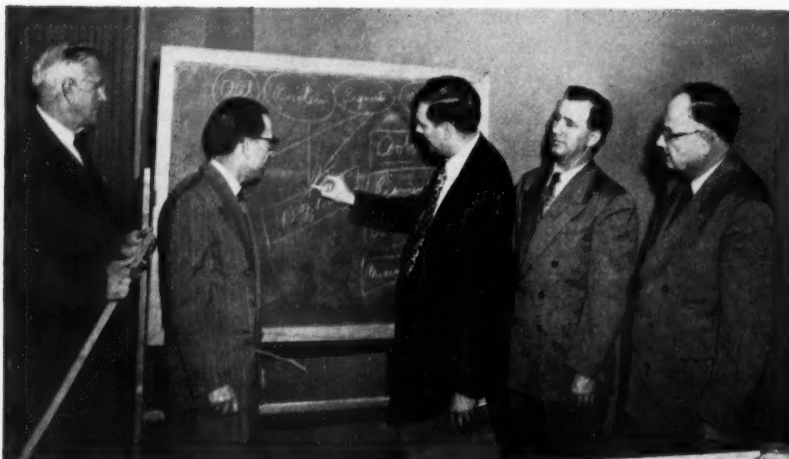
Others invited to appear on the program include W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, 1952-53 president, National Cottonseed Products Association; Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Washington, administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA; Dr. M. K. Horne, National Cotton Council, Memphis; M. Earl Heard, West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga.; and W. A. L. Sibley, Union, S. C., 1952-53 president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

Two tours scheduled during the Congress will include stops at several of the larger cotton farms, a gin, the Texas Experiment Substation where many of the newest production methods have been developed and Lubbock's three cotton oil mills which have a combined daily capacity for processing 1,600 tons of seed, the largest production of any city in the world.

During the final day of the Congress, June 27, the visitors will be taken on a tour of the Textile Engineering Department of Texas Technological College and the laboratories of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Fibers Branch, on the Tech campus. While on the campus the visitors will see the complete manufacturing process from the raw cotton stage through the woven cloth. Technicians will also run tests for fiber strength and color durability.

A large stationary display of the latest machinery and implements will be arranged on the campus for the public to inspect.

The theme of this year's American Cotton Congress, "Cotton's New Frontiers," was selected by the committee because of the site of this year's meeting—Lubbock and the South Plains of Texas. Burriss Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman for the Congress, said that this area has developed into the "gold nugget" of the cotton industry within the last seven years, and is in reality the most productive "new frontier" of the entire cotton industry. He pointed out that within a 75-mile radius of Lubbock approximately one-tenth of the nation's cotton is produced. Final 1952 crop ginning figures show that the 20-county Texas South Plains produced 1,444,010 bales of the staple.



Crushers and Feed Manufacturers Meet

COTTONSEED MEAL processing and nutrition research is concerned with oil and protein quality as well as elimination of undesirable pigments, research workers Dr. A. M. Altschul, Southern Regional Research Laboratory and Dr. C. M. Lyman, Texas A. & M. College, pointed out to cottonseed crushers and feed manufacturers at a meeting in Lubbock, Texas, in April. Shown above, l. to r., are: A. L. Ward, Dallas, NCPA Educational Service director; Lyman; Altschul; Alvy Smith, Clovis, N. M., feed ingredient buyer; and Roy Mack, Lubbock, manager, Western Cottonoil Co. Others attending the meeting were: Dean W. L. Stangel, Texas Technological College; Peter Fox and D. Allen of the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company; Dale George, George W. Brassell, Jr., C. M. McClure, Charles Hay, James K. Sikes, Poole Robertson, Jack Shaw, R. C. Stevens, and G. T. Meriwether, all of the Western Cottonoil Co.; George Simmons, Raymond King and Morris McElrath of the Lubbock Cotton Oil Company; O. E. Key, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill; H. T. Marshall, Quanah Cotton Oil Company; R. G. Fleming and Dee Hull of the Lamesa Cotton Oil Company; Joe F. Batik and Marvin Cryer of Purina Mills; H. V. Stanton, Standard Milling Company; Robert H. Davis, Ray C. Ayres & Son Company; and Educational Service staff members Kenneth Lewis and Garlon Harper.

• Central California Farm Forum Meets May 13

MODERN TRENDS in the use of systemic insecticides, disposal problems of agricultural waste materials, and the importance of water quality in Central California agriculture are topics which will be discussed May 13 at a meeting of the Central California Agricultural Forum. The meeting will be held in the Palm Room of the Bakersfield Inn, Bakersfield, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Dr. R. L. Metcalf, chairman, department of entomology, University of California Citrus Experiment Station, will moderate the discussion on the "Use of Systemic Insecticides in Agriculture." Appearing with Dr. Metcalf will be Dr. Hal Reynolds and Dr. Lee Jeppson. These men will bring to the meeting the latest information on this subject. Several phases, including the use of systemics on vegetable, field and tree fruit crops, will be covered, as well as some of the more basic considerations such as the history, toxicology, biochemistry and residue analysis.

Agricultural wastes and their disposal are important problems to California agriculture. Dr. P. H. McGauhey, assistant director, University of California Field Station, Richmond, will discuss various means by which these products may be utilized. Present practices as well as suggestions for the future based on past research will be discussed.

Dr. James C. Martin of the University of California Department of Plant Nutrition will draw on his experience to discuss the importance of irrigation water quality and its effect on the agriculture in Central California.

Improved Gin Facilities In North Carolina

North Carolina ginneries will spend for new machinery approximately \$1.50 for each bale grown, according to Fred Johnson, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh. Plant improvements for individual companies costing from 10 to 20 thousand dollars are well distributed over the state, and most of the new elements are being installed for the purpose of cleaning and conditioning rough hand harvested and machine picked cotton. The number of new gins planning to operate in North Carolina this year is small, Johnson said.

California Feed Dealers Group Elects Officers

H. V. Nootbaar, H. V. Nootbaar and Co., Pasadena, was elected president of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Association at the annual convention held recently in San Francisco.

Other officers include R. A. Harelson, Northern Star Mills, Chico, vice-president; I. J. Stromnes, secretary, and John F. Gilmore, assistant secretary, both of Sacramento.

Feeders' Day in New Mexico

The fourteenth annual Feeders' Day at the Experiment Station, New Mexico A. & M. College, will be held June 8, according to J. H. Knox, head, animal husbandry department. All farmers and ranchers interested in stock feeding and in the feeding research conducted by the Station are invited to attend.

Rhea Blake Urges More Research

■ **LOSS OF \$100 million passenger tire market blamed on inadequate research. Council asks \$17 million more for agricultural studies for year ahead.**

Inadequate research on farm products was charged with the loss of the cotton tire cord market by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, in testimony April 27 before the agricultural subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee.

Cotton's loss of a \$100 million, 500,000-bale passenger tire market in 1952 is explained neither by the quality of the tires produced nor by the relative prices of cotton and synthetic fibers, Blake said. The real cause was said to have been the research that resulted in specially prepared synthetic tire cord which enables the rubber manufacturer to save money by using less fiber per tire.

"The tragedy of it is that cotton could have met this challenge if it had been

supported by an adequate research program," he declared. "We didn't have to lose this great market at all, and we could have held it at today's price for cotton if our fiber had had a fair and even break in research. The things done for rayon in this market could have been equalled or surpassed for cotton if we had given cotton a real chance."

The Cotton Council official warned committee members that what has happened to cotton in the tire cord market is "what had to happen, and is going to keep on happening, as long as agriculture fails to get parity with industry in research. It is typical of what we can expect as long as the appropriations of this government for agricultural research amount to no more in purchasing power than they did in 1940—typical of what must happen as long as agriculture gets only 3.2 percent of the vast appropriations which the federal government is now making for research in nearly every field.

"When we look at the tire cord market in the light of what has happened over the past 10 or 15 years, it is incorrect to say that cotton has been priced out of the market. Cotton has been researched out of it.

"The only reason I am recounting this unhappy bit of history is in order that we may profit by it," he continued. "Cotton has many other markets besides tire cord which are in mortal peril because

we are not giving it a fair and even chance in the field of research."

Blake told the committee that it is essential that agriculture learn, as industry has learned, "that research is the key to modern competition—but that results come only to those who have the vision to make big investments, to make them early enough, and to keep them going long enough."

He likewise stressed that the decision on appropriations for agricultural research is closely tied to the decisions which must be made on a farm program after 1954.

"What has taken place in the tire cord market illustrates the fact that you cannot separate our research program from the basic problems of price supports and production controls," he averred. "As long as we have an inadequate research program for the American farmer, we can never have a sound farm program at all. Before we can work out any farm program that makes real sense, we must be sure that we are doing all that can be done to keep the farmer's markets strong."

Blake said that the Council, in common with other farm and commodity groups, feels that for the fiscal year ahead agricultural research appropriations should be increased by \$17 million.

"This increase for all agriculture would equal about one sixth of the annual farm income that has recently been lost in just one of cotton's markets, tire cord," he said.

"Seventeen million dollars is a lot of money, but it is small change compared with what it costs both the farmer and the federal government to see our markets lost through inadequate research. It is three-fifths of one percent of the money the federal government has at stake right now in farm products owned and held as collateral.

"This increase in farm research would be the soundest, most economical spending that could possibly be done toward really solving our farm problem. With this increase, we would begin once more, at what seems a reasonable and practical rate, the research expansion that really should have been carried out years ago."

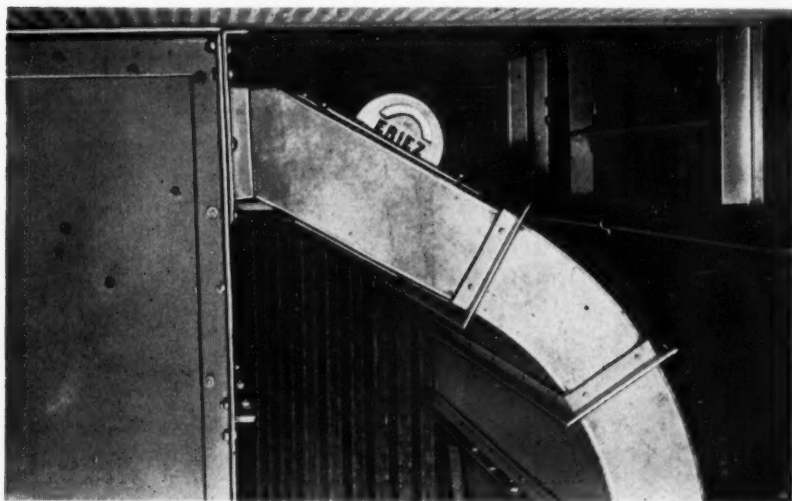
• NCPA Members Get 1952-53 Report

MEMBERS of the National Cottonseed Products Association have received a summary of 1952-53 activities of their Educational Service.

In the publication, Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, calls attention to the increased consumption of vegetable protein meal per animal unit and the opportunity for further increasing consumption of cottonseed meal.

"Alert field service, aggressive literature and effective advertising are part of a well-rounded educational program for best results today," Ward says. "Sound research is essential for the brightest future. Together, they promise an ever increasing level of production and sales."

Major activities of the Educational Service reported in the publication include the work of the field service, research on oilseed production and livestock nutrition, advertising, literature distribution and publicity aiding the use of cottonseed products.



New Transition Magnet for Ginning Industry

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING Company, Erie, Pa., has developed a new transition magnet for the ginning industry. The Eriez transition magnet in a 16-gauge housing is easily adapted for the discharge end of any tower drier, and is designed to do an efficient job of removing harmful iron or steel pieces from cotton in process. The magnet, made of high strength Alnico V, is hinged to the bottom of the transition for easy cleaning. A double strength glass inspection panel provides easy inspection of the tramp iron accumulation to determine when cleaning is needed. Since proper selection of a magnet depends on many factors involved in the application, and because velocity is the most critical factor in a ginning application, the transition magnet is available in three different magnet strengths for velocities up to 3,500 f.p.m. All Eriez transition magnets are guaranteed to maintain their magnetic strength indefinitely. They are completely non-electric, therefore no wiring or electric power is required; they have been approved in 22 different industries by leading fire prevention and insurance associations, and have been designed for fast, simple installation on new or existing equipment. The Factory Insurance Association states, "By use of a magnetic separator ahead of processing equipment, in which tramp iron or other ferrous material might strike sparks in the presence of combustible fibers, the probability of fire or explosion from such a cause is reduced to a minimum. In addition, mechanical damage to equipment is minimized, maintenance problems reduced and a greater degree of safety is attained. Obviously, production itself is safeguarded by the installation of magnetic separators."

Research Studies Worth Millions

■ **TWENTY-FIVE percent of present agricultural income can be traced directly to research. Future benefits can be even greater.**

Estimated value of the research program carried on by the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater, to Oklahoma farmers for 1952 is at least \$150 million, according to Station officials. This estimate, a conservative one, comprises at least 25 percent of present total agricultural income of Oklahoma. Wider use of research findings can mean even greater benefits in the future. Projects carried on during the last three years include the following:

The Station has developed Stoneville 62 cotton which has averaged 64 to 88 pounds per acre of lint above the varieties it is replacing. Enough certified seed was produced in the state in 1951 to plant 100,000 acres.

Men in the cotton trade estimate that distribution of one bulletin discussing the use of machine harvesters in April 1951, resulted in the purchase of at least 500 additional harvesters that year. Each machine harvested about 40 bales, at a saving of \$25 per bale as compared to hand snapping.

Station research in the early 1940's showed that castor beans would grow throughout the state and that quality would be good. In 1952, the state is estimated to have produced at least 4½ million pounds on 30,000 acres.

Two leading varieties of peanuts in Station trials have averaged 773 pounds per acre as compared to varieties generally planted in Oklahoma. The increase is 312 pounds per acre. If only half this increase were obtained on only half of the state's 220,000 acres of peanuts, the crop would be increased 8,580 tons.

Soybean varieties shown best by Station trials yield two to three bushels per acre more than other varieties. An increase in yield of 2½ bushels per acre on the state's 110,000 acres in soybean production would be 275,000 bushels per year.

Improved pasture plants, plus fertilization, have produced beef yields of 250 to 450 pounds per acre at the Heavener Station. Unimproved pastures of the same type averaged 50 pounds per acre.

A new grain sorghum, Darset, developed by the Station for eastern Oklahoma will be available for planting in 1953. It will make more livestock feed than corn on poor land and will be more dependable. Two other new grain sorghum varieties developed by the Station, Redlan and 44-14, average at least two bushels per acre above the next best varieties.

Home-made rubbing posts in pastures give satisfactory control of hornflies at a cost of one cent per animal per season for insecticide. Labor costs are small. Insecticide for top-line spraying costs 10 cents per animal, and labor costs

are high. Control of hornflies has given an average additional gain of 18 pounds per steer for the past seven seasons at the Woodward Station.

The seven wheat varieties recommended after Station trials have out-yielded by 13 percent the Turkey variety generally planted a few years ago.

Dried sweet potatoes have about 85 to 90 percent the feeding value of corn in trials at the Station. Sweet Potatoes can be produced on much of the state's 300,000 sandy acres. Labor cost of dehydration has been about a cent a pound of dried feed, using commercial equipment.

The forage yield of eight million acres of native pasture in eastern and central Oklahoma can be increased 20 percent by weed control. The chemical would cost \$1 per acre.

Proper fertilization, plus one or two irrigations most years, would insure a 100 bushel corn crop on average Oklahoma bottomland, as compared to an average of not more than 60 bushels per acre in good years without irrigation.

Other research with hogs, eggs, watermelon, cantaloupe, hybrid corn, alfalfa, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage and flowering plants has been conducted in Oklahoma within the last three years. Further information may be obtained by writing to the director, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

■ **JAMES N. CAMPBELL** has resigned as assistant director of the Arkansas Rice Branch Experiment Station, Stuttgart, to enter private industry. **FRANCIS J. WILLIAMS** is his successor.

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Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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PHOTO shows improved planter designed by Don L. Jones and coworkers.

Developed at Lubbock

Improved Planter Cuts Down on Replanting

■ HAS hollow rubber tires that pack seed firmly into ground. Is promising development for areas where crusting is a problem.

OF THE MANY contributions Don L. Jones and his coworkers at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation have made to more efficient cotton production in the Plains area, one of the most promising is the improved planter shown above.

It is especially effective in areas—like the Plains—where severe crusting causes much replanting of cotton. Replanting costs Plains farmers millions of dollars every year, and it is a costly process in many other sections of the Belt. The improved planter is expected to eliminate a great deal of replanting on the Plains and it could do the same thing elsewhere.

The hollow rubber tires (unlike metal wheels, they shed moist soil) pack the seed firmly into the ground at the bottom of a shallow furrow and the fish-tail drag covers the seed with loose soil. Shields prevent dirt from dropping into the furrow until after the seed are dropped and the tires firm them into the soil.

In depth-of-planting experiments, Station Superintendent Jones has found that, for the Plains, one-inch furrows are just right for maximum germination and emergence. When using a one-inch furrow, 59.9 percent of the seed had germinated and pushed through the crusted soil at the end of six days; 76 percent had come through at the end of 14 days.

Using the improved planter and a one-inch furrow, the Station found that the crop was not likely to be washed out, and there was no more damage from sand than with a deep furrow.

Height of the plants and yields were not affected.

Cultivating was improved, too. Tractors could be operated at 5 to 6 miles per hour, as against 3 to 4 miles per hour when furrows were deeper. With furrows deeper than one inch, tractor speed had to be reduced to keep wheels on the ridge and to avoid throwing too much dirt on the plants.

Quaker Oats' New Furameal Due on Market in 1954

Furameal, a new ammoniated product currently in production at a Quaker Oats Company pilot plant in Omaha, Neb., will not be available in commercial supply until some time next year, according to I. S. Riggs, manager of Quaker's feed department.

The feed is produced in connection with the manufacturer of furfural, an industrial chemical which may be made from cottonseed hulls, corn cobs, oat hulls and similar cellulose materials. After the furfural is extracted, the remaining meal is cooked under pressure, then treated with ammonia to make it useful as a protein-replacing ingredient in feeds for ruminants such as beef and dairy cattle.

Furameal has been tested for over two years at the Ful-O-Pep Livestock Research Farm, Barrington, Ill. It is also being tested by several state colleges and has been used to replace a part of the natural protein supplement in some Ful-O-Pep cattle feeds sold in Texas.

Riggs states that tests at the Ful-O-Pep farm indicate that ammoniated feed-

stuffs are satisfactory in feeding steers when used to replace up to 40 percent of the natural protein supplement. A higher percentage has been used without producing toxic effects, he adds.

The Quaker Oats Company holds a patent covering ammoniation of cellulose. Riggs declines to estimate the price of Furameal when it becomes available commercially.

Five Plains Co-op Gins To Build New Plants

Four cooperative gins in the Plains area of Texas are building additional gin plants, and one new association has been formed.

The Petersburg Co-operative Gin and Olton Co-op Gin are both moving their present gins out of town and erecting second plants. H. A. Hearn is president at Petersburg, and Victor Blassengame is manager. H. G. Walker is president of the Olton Co-op Gin, and Lloyd Graham is manager.

The Lorenzo Co-operative Gin is now erecting its third gin plant. C. E. Killian is president at Lorenzo, and J. W. Cannon is manager.

Abernathy Farmers Co-operative Gin is building a second plant. Lee Roy Waters is Abernathy's president, and G. L. Phillips is manager.

A new association at County Line, Lubbock County, is building a gin plant. J. H. Howard is president of the County Line Co-op Gin, and M. H. Goodrich is manager.

Texas Castorbean Acreage To Increase Slightly

Present indications are that 100,000 acres will be planted to castorbeans in Texas this year, says the Texas Extension Service. This is the acreage allotted the state on which prices are guaranteed by USDA. This acreage, says W. I. Ross, assistant agronomist, compares with the 94,000 acres planted in 137 Texas counties last year.

Total income from last year's crop, explains Ross, was approximately one and one-half million dollars. Yields were low in many areas due to drouth and a lack of experience on the part of new growers.

Farm Bureau Cotton Contest Attracts 117 Valley Boys

One hundred seventeen boys in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas have entered the Valley Farm Bureau's 1953 boys cotton contest. Last year there were 105 entries. Thirty-one of the contestants are entered in a special dryland division. Of these, 27 are in Willacy County. Hidalgo County has the highest total entries.

Power Dusters Increase

More than 125,000 power crop dusters are in use on U.S. farms, estimates the Farm Equipment Institute, Chicago. This compares with approximately 110,000 on Jan. 1, 1951. About 57 percent of the dusters in 1951 were in the South with the remainder divided equally between the North and the West. Each state now has some power dusters.

Prison Farming Pays

(Continued from page 14)

resulted in doubling the production of many acres of prison land have included the fertilizing of legumes, returning manure to the soil, application of lime where needed, use of complete fertilizers on vegetable crops and application of side dressing to some crops.

• **Food Production** — Thirty different edible crops are grown on several thousand acres of prison land. The climate permits the growing of several varieties of edible crops at all times of the year, and during much of the year the prison system has as many as 12 or more varieties of vegetables available to feed prisoners.

An edible crops supervisor devotes his full time to the production and utilization of these crops. A modern cannery processes 300,000 to 500,000 cans of vegetables annually. Cans are opened only when a particular vegetable is not available fresh from the field. More than five million pounds of vegetables are used annually in one way or another. Any vegetable surplus above the needs of the kitchens and cannery is fed to hogs for pork production, except for a minor portion moved to commercial channels in some instances.

Livestock also plays an important part in the prison's food production. The scrubby condition of livestock, mentioned previously as existing in earlier years, is being overcome as rapidly as possible through a good breeding program. The present cattle population of the prison system, including new calves, is at a record high of 14,000 head.

Pig output in 1953 will exceed 6,000 head, and 5,000 hogs will be fattened and butchered. More than 4,000 pounds of dressed meat is being produced daily, slaughtered and fed to prisoners.

As recently as 1948, the prison system was spending \$250,000 for meat to supplement that produced on the farms. For more than two years, the system has been producing all of the meat required by prisoners—supplying one-half

pound of dressed meat daily per inmate and employee.

Registered Jersey bulls are used in the dairy herds. Pasteurization plants have been built. Bangs disease is controlled, and individual records kept on dairy cows enable the prison management to eliminate loafers. The program is supplying one quart of milk daily for each prisoner.

• **Prisoners Benefit** — General Manager Ellis has frequently said that a great portion of the men in prison are there because they had failed to develop the habit of working in the free world; and, as a result, have in some manner attempted to get something for nothing from someone else.

This program now provides gainful employment for every one of the 6,000 convicts in the system. Ellis and Frierson believe that any man worthy of rehabilitation must realize some satisfaction from seeing fruitful results of his labor, even in prison. The Texas system is believed to have the best feeding program of any prison in the country, and vast improvements have been made in housing and other facilities.

• **Taxpayers Profit** — Millions of dollars have been saved Texas taxpayers by this program during the short time that it has operated. Additional savings in the future should be even greater. The cost of keeping each prisoner was brought down to 50 cents per day in 1951, and was 52 cents daily per prisoner in 1952. This is less than half the daily cost per prisoner in 1948.

Those responsible for this program stress the fact that much remains to be done. They also ask that full credit be given to the many public and private agencies that have cooperated—and to the members of the Prison Board and many other private citizens who have devoted much time, thought and energy to prison affairs. With such continued support, Ellis and Frierson believe—and their remarkable achievements to date support this belief—far greater progress will be made in the future.

NCPA Field Man Visits Experiment Stations

Kenneth Lewis, NCPA Educational Service field representative, has completed a series of experiment station visits in Oklahoma and Texas to gather information on feeding for cotton oil mills in his territory. Most of these visits were made during field day events at five Texas substations and two Okla-



KENNETH LEWIS

homa stations, according to Educational Director A. L. Ward.

Lewis was impressed, during this first visit to most of these stations, with the large amount of experimental work being conducted with cottonseed products. At two stations he observed experimental work in the use of phenothiazine to control the consumption of self-fed cottonseed meal and to control internal parasites at the same time. Two other stations were conducting tests comparing cottonseed hulls and ground cotton burs as roughage for fattening cattle. All of the experiment stations visited are using cottonseed meal as the basic protein concentrate for their cattle feeding experiments.

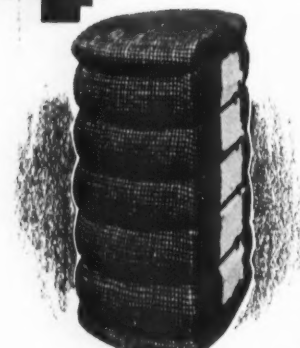
In addition to Lewis, Mississippi Valley Field Representative Dalton Gandy and Assistant Director Garlon Harper, attended the Oklahoma A. & M. College Feeders' Day program at Stillwater, April 18. The Oklahoma Experiment Station, long a leader in cottonseed meal research, reported on experiments of importance to cotton oil mills during this program.

Following Lewis' visits and work with the five substations in Texas, Ward received the following comment from John H. Jones who is in charge of planning experimental work at Texas substations, "You have a modest, very courteous and intelligent young man in Kenneth. We were glad to have his help in getting the data together for the Balmorhea Field Meeting. We hope that he will be able to be with us at future meetings and visits to the western substations."

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4

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Current Cotton Research in Texas

(Continued from page 24)

that a major revolution is occurring in the merchandising methods of cotton and the Cotton Merchandising Research Group at the University of Texas is in the vanguard of this revolution.

The following reports have been released recently:

Modernization of Cotton Merchandising.

Fiber Properties of Cotton from the Coastal Bend of Texas, Crop of 1952.

Fiber Properties of the Cottons of the Interior Coastal Prairies of Texas, Crop of 1952.

Fiber Properties and Related Information on the Cottons of the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers of Texas, Crop of 1952.

Fiber Properties and Related Information of the Mid-Season Cottons Grown in the Northern and Southern Blacklands of Texas, Crop of 1952-53.

Fiber Properties, Spinning Performance and Related Information for Cotton Grown in East Texas, Crop of 1952.

In addition to the broad study outlined above, this group is working on many smaller but related subjects that promise to give aid to the cotton industry of Texas. One of these studies is leading to a better knowledge of the variabilities encountered in cotton testing instruments themselves. Now that much cotton is being sold on specifications established by testing instruments, it has become increasingly important that standards be set for the performance of these instruments. It is hoped

that tolerances may be established through a quality control program.

In order to reduce tolerances to a minimum, large uniform lots of cottons are being prepared for distribution to all cotton laboratories of the world. Prior to shipment the fineness, strength, grade, staple length, and other properties will be carefully measured by several laboratories. All other interested laboratories may then use samples of this cotton to check their own accuracy. It is felt that this program will do much to standardize levels of operation and remove possible causes for dispute.

The result of a recent experiment conducted in a Texas cotton mill should be particularly interesting to users of Texas cotton. In this experiment 800 bales of cotton in the mill warehouse were tested for fiber length, strength and fineness. Then maintaining the same grades in the same proportions as used by the mill, mixes were made up having as nearly as possible the same average length, strength and fineness. Analysis of this data is not completed, but reports indicate that mill performance improved and higher quality cloth was made.

• **Mill Performance**—The work of the Cotton Research group at Texas Technological College is under the direction of Dr. Lyle Hessler, and is primarily concerned with those factors related to the performance of Texas cottons in the mill. The laboratory is, in fact, a complete cotton textile mill. This group on the one hand looks at Texas cotton with the experienced and sometimes jaundiced eye of the mill buyer and on the other hand seeks out those properties of Texas

cottons that make them desirable for certain end uses.

It can then be said that a primary function of this laboratory is to discover those things that are wrong with Texas cottons from the mills' point of view, and to work with the breeders and growers to eliminate these faults. The other primary function is to discover those things that are right with Texas cottons and to provide our mill customers with engineering information which will enable those mills to take full advantage of these desirable properties.

It is notable that a recent progress report from this group showed that a great number of spinning tests were made on the 1952 Texas cotton crops for the benefit of our mill customers. At the same time an equal number of tests were made on the new breeds of cotton under development at nearby experiment farms.

Inasmuch as machine harvested cotton is increasing rapidly and presents difficulties in cleaning, a study is being made of the efficiency of cleaning machinery in the mill. This work is in its early stages and results are not yet available. The importance attached to this work cannot be overestimated, however. Reported differences in rain grown and irrigated cotton are being investigated both from a chemical and mechanical standpoint.

Many things affect the price of cotton adversely, not the least of which is idle rumor. Both the group at Texas Technological College and the University of Texas have been alert to this danger and have been able to displace

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injurious idle rumors with scientific facts that have served the Texas cotton industry well in recent months.

• **Cottonseed Products**—The work of the Cotton Research Committee performed within the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College System is under the general direction of Dr. A. W. Melloh, Vice-director of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station. Members of the staff and faculty of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are also available to the Committee and are engaged at this time in important experimental feeding tests. All of the work at Texas A. & M. is concerned with cottonseed products utilization.

The following reports have been published recently:

Screw Pressing of Cottonseed.

A Laboratory Apparatus for Determining the Rate of Extraction of Oil from Oil Bearing Materials.

Solvent Extraction of Oil from Cottonseed Prior to the Removal of Linters and Treatment of the Residue to Effect Separation of Meal, Hulls, and Linters.

Operating Characteristics of the Carver 176-Saw Linter.

Engineering Research on Screw Press Operation.

A Comparison of Extraction Processes.

Solvent Extraction of Oil from Cottonseed Prior to the Removal of Linters and Treatment of the Residue to Effect Separation of Meal, Hulls, and Linters.

tion. Much of the work associated with the development of food uses for cottonseed products involves rather fundamental research into the structure of the complex constituents of the cotton seed. Such endeavor is necessarily slow and tedious, but the rewards measured in terms of new uses for cottonseed may be great. Much of the program of the Cotton Research Committee may be termed applied research with relatively short term gains in view. A portion of the work will always, of necessity, however, be devoted to the fundamental problems the solution of which almost always leads to big steps forward.

Operating Characteristics of Oil Mill Machinery.

A look at the research projects under way reveals again that a leading project has its basis in cooperating fully with and supplying research and test data to other agricultural research workers, cotton producers, cottonseed processors and cotton breeders. It may be said that all groups within the Cotton Research Committee are active in cooperating with and supplying specialized information to workers in other branches of the Texas cotton industry. The Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory group, headed by Cecil Wamble, has determined the grade, yield and other properties of over 500 samples of cottonseed in the last six months.

New food uses for cottonseed are being developed in the Chemurgic Research Laboratory of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station. A good quality sauce has been prepared from cottonseed kernels, hydraulic cottonseed meal and solvent extracted cottonseed meal. This sauce is equal in quality to soy sauce and could compete favorably from an economic standpoint. A cheese-like material has also been developed that is suitable for human consumption.

Wamble's group is studying the operating characteristics of all key machines used in cotton oil mills. New machinery not previously used is also being studied. Data revealing the influence of operating variations on quality and quantity have been obtained as well as data on capacity and power consumption.

Progress is being made on the development of a process for refining fatty oils. The objective of this phase of the work is to recover from the now useless soap stock fatty acids that might be used as a source of animal food. At present the low grade soap stocks being produced from cottonseed oil are a disposal problem to the producers.

In experiments in progress at the present time, free fatty acids which have been stabilized by the use of antioxidants are being fed to chicks. The results of the first weigh periods indicate that not only the free fatty acids can be utilized in place of grain, but that the growth rate of the chicks is increased above controls. Final conclusion may not be drawn at the present time, however.

Closest coordination of these separate programs is maintained through the exchange of research reports and through frequent joint staff meetings. Each group has certain areas of responsibility assigned to it, yet all have the same objective, increasing the market for Texas cotton and cottonseed products. By utilizing the special talent and facilities of each of these three cooperating schools and by developing a spirit of teamwork in each group, the Cotton Research Committee of Texas² has assured itself of handsome returns for each research dollar spent.

² Gibb Gilchrist, Chancellor, The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College System; James P. Hart, Chancellor, The University of Texas; Dr. E. N. Jones, President, Texas Technological College.

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Delta Council Completes May 21 Meeting Plans

Program plans for the eighteenth annual meeting of the Delta Council, May 21, have been completed, according to President J. R. Flautt.

As previously announced, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Major General Samuel D. Sturgis, chief of the U.S. Army Engineers, will be featured speakers. Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland will introduce the Secretary, and W. T. Wynn, Greenville, will present Sturgis. Benson will speak at 2 p.m., and Sturgis' address is scheduled for 11:45 a.m.

The meeting will be held on the Cleveland campus of Delta State Teachers College, and a morning business session beginning at 10 a.m. will be held.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- May 18-19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.
- May 25-28—Oil Mill Operators Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write: Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.
- June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed

Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

- June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty-ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 8-9—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

• June 14-15-16 — New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M. Mrs. Flora L. Lawrence, Loving, secretary-treasurer.

• June 25-26-27 — Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

• August 20-21—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

Grazing, Silage Suggested For Clovers and Legumes

Graze clover and legume pastures heavily now while they are good to get the full benefit of these fast growing spring crops, advises W. R. Thompson, agronomist, Mississippi Extension Service.

Some who are having trouble with bloat are using electric fences to cut off a day's supply, making the cows graze it down, and then going to another area. Then they come back to the area and graze it again before grazing gets too lush. More spring grazing than is needed is found on many farms. Hay and silage are uses for this.

"For hay from oats and vetch, it will probably be better to wait until the oats get in the dough stage. To make silage out of oats or ryegrass and clover or a mixture of them, cut it in the lush period. Don't wait for the oats to get in the dough stage or the clover to seed out. Cut them in the fast growing stage. This makes the best silage," Thompson advises.

For putting up grass silage, the Experiment Station recommendation is to cut

the oats and legume or clover down, let it wilt, pick it up with a field chopper out of the windrow, and dump it in a ground silo or blow it in an upright silo. Pack it well.

Grass silage cut direct and put in the silo without a preservative will not make good silage, the Experiment Station has reported. Molasses is a good preservative to put with grass silage which is not wilted. There is a dry form of molasses which is easier to handle.

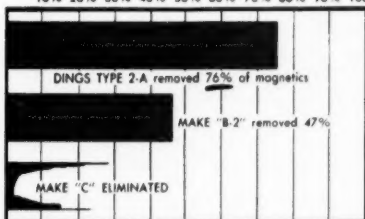
• The best way to market home grown feeds is through livestock, say extension specialists.

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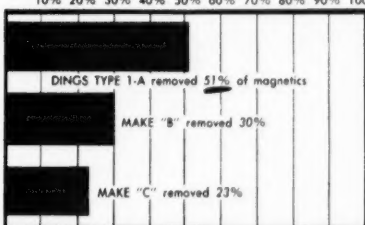
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TABLE 2—Relationship of method and season of harvest to trash content of seed cotton arriving at the gin and to trash content of cotton reaching the gin stand after various amounts of cleaning.

Condition of cotton arriving at the gin					Amount of Trash				
Locality and method of harvesting	Season of harvest	Weight of cotton on trailer ¹ Pounds	Trash content of the cotton ²		Seed Cotton Cleaning Machinery Set-up ³	In cotton leaving the feeder ³		Removed in gin stand huller front ² Pounds	In cotton entering seed roll box ² Pounds
			%	Pounds		%	Pounds		
Hand-picked in Mississippi	Early	1350	1.0	13.5	Simple	0.5	6.7	2.2	4.5
					Moderate	0.5	6.7	2.0	4.7
	Mid-season	1400	3.7	51.8	Simple	0.6	14.8	5.9	8.9
					Moderate	0.4	5.4	4.2	1.2
	Late	1500	5.5	82.5	Simple	1.4	20.1	8.2	11.9
					Moderate	1.2	17.2	6.3	10.9
Machine-picked in Mississippi	Early	1450	4.6	66.7	Moderate	2.1	29.7	3.7	26.0
					Elaborate	2.0	28.2	3.4	24.8
	Mid-season	1450	4.9	71.0	Moderate	1.9	26.7	3.9	22.8
					Elaborate	1.4	19.6	3.4	16.2
	Late	1500	8.2	123.0	Moderate	2.9	41.1	7.8	33.3
					Elaborate	2.6	36.8	7.4	29.4
	Late (exposed)	1500	5.8	87.0	Very Elaborate	1.4	19.6	5.7	13.9
					Moderate	2.8	40.7	8.4	32.3
					Elaborate	1.7	24.4	7.1	17.3
					Very elaborate	1.4	20.1	5.0	15.1
Hand-snapped in Mississippi	Late (exposed)	1700	24.4	488	Simple	3.8	47.9	33.9	14.0
					Moderate	4.4	55.8	25.3	30.5
					Very elaborate	2.9	36.2	17.1	19.1
Hand-snapped in Oklahoma	Early	2000	25.2	504	Simple	0.9	13.6	10.4	3.2
					Moderate	0.8	12.1	10.6	1.5
					Elaborate	0.5	7.5	9.2	—
	Mid-season	2000	24.6	492	Simple	1.0	15.2	8.0	7.2
					Moderate	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.6
					Elaborate	0.5	7.6	6.2	1.4
Machine-stripped in Oklahoma	Late	2000	30.1	602	Simple	2.1	30.0	16.3	13.7
					Moderate	1.5	21.3	16.8	4.5
					Elaborate	1.0	14.1	10.7	3.4
	Early	2800	40.6	1137	Simple	4.5	78.4	33.8	44.6
					Moderate	3.1	53.2	30.9	22.3
					Elaborate	1.6	27.0	18.1	8.9
Machine-stripped in Alabama	Mid-season	2800	47.1	1319	Simple	6.2	97.9	35.6	62.3
					Moderate	4.4	68.2	36.6	31.6
					Elaborate	3.2	49.0	19.6	29.4
	Late	2800	40.2	1126	Simple	5.1	90.0	35.2	54.8
					Moderate	3.6	62.5	38.3	24.2
					Elaborate	2.4	41.2	25.0	16.2
Machine-stripped in Alabama	Late	2000	33.5	670	Moderate	11.8	177.9	45.3	132.6
					Elaborate	8.4	122.0	42.3	79.7
					Very elaborate	10.6	157.7	28.8	128.9

¹Weights are estimated to produce one bale of lint.

²Percentage figures are a fair means of comparing harvesting methods and localities, harvesting seasons and cleaning machinery set-ups. Actual weights should be used to compare only the cleaning machinery set-ups within one season and harvesting method.

³For all Mississippi and Alabama Cottons:

Simple cleaning: Tower drier 160° F., 7-cyl. cleaner and extractor feeders without heat.

Moderate cleaning: Tower drier 160°, 6-cylinder cleaner, big-bur machine, and extractor feeders without heat.

Elaborate cleaning: Tower drier 160°, 6-cylinder cleaner, big-bur machine, combined tower drier and 15-cylinder cleaner 160°, and extractor feeders without heat.

Very elaborate cleaning: Tower drier 160°, 6-cylinder cleaner, big-bur machine, 7-cylinder cleaner, tower drier 160°, 6-cylinder cleaner, big-bur machine, combined tower drier and 15-cylinder cleaner without heat, and extractor feeders without heat.

For all Oklahoma Cottons:

Simple cleaning: Tower drier, bur machine and extractor feeders without heat.

Moderate cleaning: Airline cleaner, tower drier, bur machine, 7-cylinder cleaner and extractor feeders without heat.

Elaborate cleaning: Airline cleaner, tower drier, bur machine, bur machine, 7-cylinder cleaner, 7-cylinder cleaner, and extractor feeders without heat.

Ginning Roughly Harvested Cotton

(Continued from page 18)

ial is much more detrimental to fiber quality than it is to seed, since it does not collect in the roll box of the gin as do the sticks.

The work of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory on the development of a cottonseed drier-cleaner is of interest in connection with a discussion of seed quality. This work was initiated to provide a means for successfully saving valuable planting seed stocks which were yearly oil milled because of the high moisture content. The possibility of using this drier for cleaning cottonseed at gins was noted in the early stages of its development. Even though the unit was designed primarily for drying, it has shown very effective cleaning potential in routine tests on a limited number of trashy seed. Figure 2 and Table 3 show the results from these tests and indicate what might be expected in gin house operation. The seed in the photograph was taken from the lot of 1951 seed shown in the table.

The economics of how a ginner might profitably operate the unit as a cleaner have not yet been studied. Certainly the quality of seed containing more than 1 percent foreign matter would have to be a sizable percentage of the yearly volume to make an investment of this type pay at the gin.

This discussion is best summed up as follows.

1. The modern gin with the elaborate cotton drying and cleaning now employed almost universally across the Cotton Belt is in a much better posi-

tion to turn out clean cottonseed than the gins of a decade or more ago regardless of the manner of harvest or the trash content in the cotton.

2. The present day gin has no more than kept abreast of harvesting practices, however, and there are still limitations to prevent 100 percent effective trash removal which could in some instances result in trashier seed for the mills.

3. Special types of foreign matter such as sticks in mechanically stripped cotton and grass in picker cotton call

TABLE 3—Results of Cottonseed Cleaning Tests in 1949, 1950, and 1951. Seed Processed in the Laboratory's Cleaner-drier.

Crop of 1949 (3 lots of seed)		Crop of 1950 (1 lot of seed)		Crop of 1951 (1 lot of seed)	
Trash Content of Seed		Trash Content of Seed		Trash Content of Seed	
Before Cleaning Percent	After Cleaning Percent	Before Cleaning Percent	After Cleaning Percent	Before Cleaning Percent	After Cleaning Percent
0.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	3.0	0.3
2.4	0.9				
2.7	1.2				

for new machines or adaptations of old ones for better and more effective treatment of this type of cotton.

4. Means for removing trash from various cleaning units to trash disposal systems is now included in modern gins, and with the use of seed scales ginner are now paying only for seed bought.

5. The seed grading system, where used, has shown the ginner the need for keeping trash out of his seed and has largely discouraged the old practice of dumping feeder and huller front trash into the seed as a means of disposal.

6. A gin-capacity seed drying and cleaning unit is being field tested and data at hand show that this unit could be effectively used to clean seed at the gin.

7. As more effective seed cotton cleaning machinery becomes available and a higher percentage of gins become better equipped, the trash content of cottonseed should be less, provided harvesting practices remain as they are or improve.

• 16 Stations Carry Council Program

SIXTEEN RADIO stations are now scheduling the weekly program, "Cotton in the News," which is written and recorded by the National Cotton Council staff. The show advises farmers on efficient cotton production and marketing practices.

Each week an expert in a field related to cotton production or marketing is interviewed. Nematodes, pink bollworm research, cotton insect control research, insecticide application and danger of 2,4-D damage to cotton are being discussed in May.

In addition, outstanding general farm news and interesting features are included on the 15-minute weekly program, and a portion of the show is devoted to feminine interests. For the ladies "Cotton in the News" offers a recipe in which margarine is used, a discussion of cotton fashions and household hints.

Stations which carry the Council's production are WGAD, Gadsden, Ala., 3:45 p.m., Wednesday; KCNA, Tucson, Ariz., 11:45 a.m., Saturday; KWEM, West Memphis, Ark., 5:45 a.m., Saturday; WOWL, Florence, Ala., 6:00 a.m., Saturday.

KFRE, Fresno, Calif., 7:15 a.m., Saturday; KBOA, Kennett, Mo., 12:45 p.m., Saturday; KPBM, Carlsbad, N. M., 7:15 a.m., Saturday; KTAT, Frederick, Okla., 4:45 p.m., Saturday; WTND, Orangeburg, S. C., 12:15 p.m., Friday; KAND, Corsicana, Texas, 5:45 a.m., Wednesday.

WDXI, Jackson, Tenn., 12:30 p.m., Saturday; KROD, El Paso, Texas, 6:15 a.m., Saturday; KGBS, Harlingen, Texas, 12:30 p.m., Thursday; KLVT, Levelland, Texas, 1:00 p.m., Saturday; KOSE, Osceola, Ark., 6:15 a.m., Wednesday.

The program is broadcast also by Radio Station KMLB, Monroe, La.

Oklahoma Co-operative Plans Feed Operation

Oklahoma Farmers Union Co-operative has announced the purchase of properties of Dobry Flour Mills, Yukon, Okla. Homer Duffy, Oklahoma City, president of the co-operative, indicated that the property will be converted into one of the state's largest feed milling operations.

May 25 Set for Hearings On Fats, Oils Futures

USDA has announced that hearings under the Commodity Exchange Act will be held in Washington beginning May 25 for presentation of evidence concerning speculative limits on positions and daily trading in cottonseed oil, soybean oil and lard futures. Limits applicable to these commodities became effective April 1.

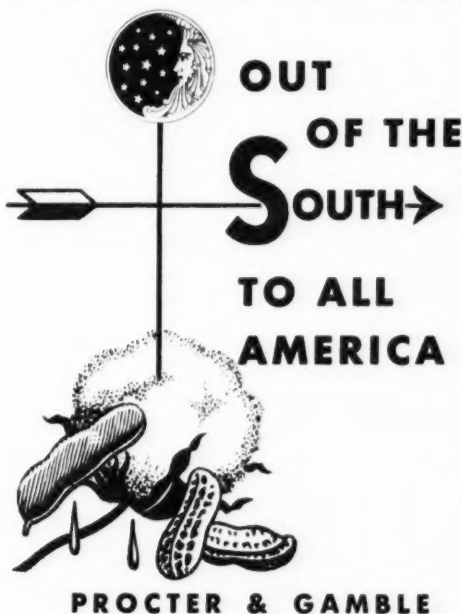
Following the recommendation of the Commodity Exchange Authority, the Commodity Exchange Commission has decided to consider further (1) problems created by the application of the orders to futures trading by manufac-

turers and processors of cottonseed oil, soybean oil and lard, (2) the need for additional provisions to meet such problems and (3) all related matters.

J. M. Mehl, CEA administrator, will act for the Commission in conducting the hearings, which will begin at 10 a.m., May 25, Room 149W, West Administration Building, USDA, Washington.

Less Leasing of Grazing

USDA reports that leasing of blue-stem pasture this spring in Kansas has been less active than during the past two years. Because more cattle were wintered this season, pastures will be well filled, the report adds. Prospects for grazing are moderately good.



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Oilseeds and Products Market

(Continued from page 57)

to buy his raw materials at almost any time during the course of the crop year. This means that he may price his meal and oil on the basis of soybeans bought during March, April or even July. In this respect his ability to determine costs is quite different from that experienced in the crushing of cottonseed. The cottonseed crusher, of course, ordinarily establishes his raw material cost for the bulk of the crop year shortly after the harvest of the cotton crop itself. For these reasons it is evident that the prices charged for soybean oil and meal may be adjusted to current demand during the

course of a crop year—and cottonseed product prices also must be adjusted even though the raw material costs were established earlier.

Furthermore, the soybean processor is able to hedge his investment in raw materials. With the development of the soybean crop, a market for soybean options also has been developed. Because of the existence of this option market, the soybean processor, in important instances, is able to protect himself against fluctuations in raw material prices in a manner which cannot be used by the owner or processor of cottonseed. As a consequence of these developments seasonal factors are now less important in determining oil and meal prices during the crop year.

Furthermore, the demand for both oil and meal is less seasonal than during pre-war years. The demand for soybean meal is less seasonal than is the demand for cottonseed meal because of certain changes which have taken place in the total demand for high protein feeds.

Since the early 1930's the diet of the average American has been substantially changed. Persons have become conscious of the desirability of consuming smaller quantities of starchy foods and of increasing their consumption of foods rich in protein. And the redistribution of incomes which has taken place during this period has made it possible for more people to increase their consumption of proteins.

The result of this change in the American diet has been that the demand for meat, including poultry, and dairy products, has been greatly enlarged. As a consequence, the demand for high protein feeds to be fed to the animals used to produce protein foods has been increased.

Possibly of even greater importance than the increased number of animals being fed has been the rapid improvement of feeding practice. The feeders of animals have learned that high protein feeds may be used to increase the efficiency and the profitability of their feeding operations.

The enlarged effective demand for meat and dairy products has increased the prices of these products. Increased prices for meat and poultry, together with improved feeding techniques, have made possible the development in this country of a large-scale broiler-producing industry.

While the development of a large broiler-producing industry has enlarged the total demand for high protein feeds, the effect of this development has been concentrated on the demand for soybean meal. For technical reasons soybean meal is preferred over cottonseed meal in the feeding of broilers. Because broilers are raised entirely on commercial feeds and are fed throughout the year, the amplitude of seasonal fluctuations in the demand for high protein meals has been reduced.

As in the case of broilers, soybean meal is preferred over cottonseed meal in the feeding of swine. Unlike cattle, swine require corn and commercial feeds on a year-round basis. This fact, also, has tended to reduce seasonal fluctuations in the demand for high protein meals.

During the time when cottonseed meal was the most important high protein oilseed product most of this meal was used in feeding dairy and beef cattle. Cattle, of course, can be pastured during the spring and summer months. Consequently, the demand for cottonseed meal is affected to an important extent by the availability of pasture.

The enlarged demand for meat, poultry, and dairy products due to changes in the American diet, improved feeding practices and the development of the soybean as an important crop have had the effect, in combination, of creating a year-round demand for high protein oilseed meals. And because the amplitude of seasonal factors in the demand for meals has been reduced, such seasonal influences have been lessened in importance in the determination of prices of oilseed meals.

It is important to recognize another effect of the development of the soybean crop. During recent years larger quantities of soybeans have been produced in the traditional cottonseed area of the

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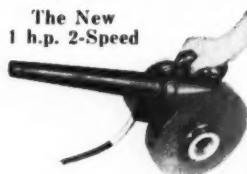
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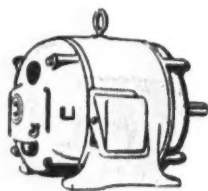
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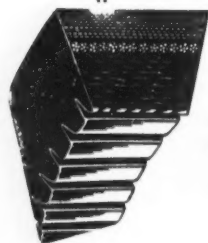
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United States—the Valley and the Southeast. The meal from these soybeans can be used for purposes for which cottonseed meal has been employed. Soybean meal can be used to replace cottonseed meal and, as this practice becomes more prevalent, the price of cottonseed meal probably will be more closely related to the price of soybean meal.

The development of a large domestic soybean crop has affected the seasonal characteristics of edible vegetable oils prices as well as the prices of the meals.

When cottonseed was the major oilseed crop the supply of edible oils was subject to the same seasonal influences that were discussed in connection with the meals. Because cottonseed is difficult to store—and because the demand for cottonseed meal is highly seasonal—the bulk of the seed is crushed early in the season. This means, of course, that the bulk of the supply of cottonseed oil is produced early in the crop year.

The heavy movement of cottonseed oil early in the crop year frequently had the effect of depressing the price of the oil at that time. Later in the season, when very little spot oil was available, prices were likely to be increased.

The development of a large soybean crop and the fact that soybeans can be stored with greater ease and more economically than cottonseed have minimized the effect of seasonal factors on the prices of edible oils. Soybean oil is produced and is available during the months when spot cottonseed oil is in short supply.

The users of edible oils have improved their technology to a point where soybean oil and cottonseed oil are almost entirely interchangeable for practical purposes. Soybean oil can be used in place of cottonseed oil when the price is right. Evidence that the two oils may be used interchangeably can be obtained by comparing the usage of these two oils in the production of shortening and margarine.

The production of shortening represents the largest single usage of soybean and cottonseed oil. During the period 1935-39 the quantity of soybean and cottonseed oils used in the production of shortening amounted to about 74 percent of the weight of the shortening produced. The use of cottonseed oil amounted to about 66 percent of the weight of the shortening—while the use of soybean oil was only about 8 percent.

During the war years the producers of shortening changed their formulas to take advantage of the increased availability of soybean oil—and the lower price of this product. Each year since 1943 the quantity of soybean oil used in shortening has been larger than the quantity of cottonseed oil used. During 1952 the soybean oil used in shortening amounted to about 53 percent of the weight of the shortening—while the cottonseed oil used amounted to about 24 percent. The present proportion of 53 percent for soybean oil is to be compared with a pre-war proportion of only 8 percent.

Substantially the same thing has happened in the usage of the two oils in the production of margarine. During the period 1935-39 the cottonseed oil used in margarine amounted to about 34 percent of the weight of the margarine; while soybean oil amounted to only 8 percent. Because during this period large quantities of coconut oil were used in margarine, the two oils, soybean and cottonseed, made up only 42 percent of the weight of the margarine produced.

Now, for technical reasons, the shift toward the use of soybean oil in margarine has progressed more slowly than was the case with the use of this oil in shortening. Only during the last two years, 1951 and 1952, has the quantity of soybean oil used exceeded the quantity of cottonseed oil. In 1952 the soybean oil

used comprised 51 percent of the weight of the margarine while cottonseed oil made up 29 percent. The figure of 51 percent for soybean oil is to be compared with a 1935-39 average of only 8 percent.

It is to be noted, moreover, that the two oils together now comprise about 80 percent of the weight of margarine as



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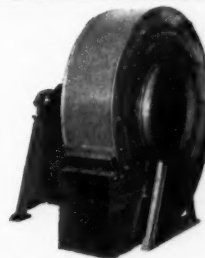
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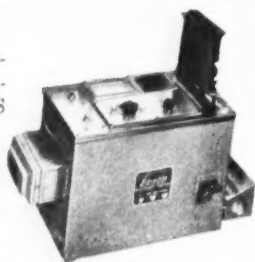
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compared with about 42 percent before the war. This large increase in the importance of the two oils is due to the fact that very little coconut oil is used in margarine in this country today. These ratios indicate the extent to which the improved technology of oil processors and users has made soybean oil interchangeable with cottonseed oil.

A further effect of the development of a large annual soybean crop has been the change which has occurred in this country's export position in edible vegetable oils. The United States ordinarily has been a net exporter of edible fats and oils in total—that is, of both animal and vegetable fats and oils.

However, only in recent years have we consistently been net exporters of large quantities of edible vegetable oils. It should be noted, at this point, that I am including the oil content of exported oilseeds—soybeans, in particular—in the exports of vegetable oils.

The development of a net export position in edible vegetable oils has been due, in large measure, to the growth in importance of the soybean crop in this country.

Because soybeans, unlike cottonseed, can be stored and shipped with relative ease, it has been possible to export large quantities of this commodity. Of course, the products obtained by crushing either soybeans or cottonseed may be easily exported. But, many oilseed processors in foreign countries prefer to crush the oilseeds themselves rather than to buy the end-products. The availability of soybeans in excess of domestic requirements, among other things, has made it possible for us to satisfy foreign demand for oilseeds.

Another factor which has contributed to the development of a net export position in edible vegetable oils has been the economic and military aid given by our government to other countries.

The development of an export trade in edible vegetable oils has had an effect on the prices of these products. Foreign demand for fats and oils is not seasonal in nature and may be increased or reduced as the expectations and financial positions of foreign buyers are changed. For this reason, the existence of a foreign demand has tended to reduce the regularity of traditional seasonal price patterns for edible vegetable oils in this country.

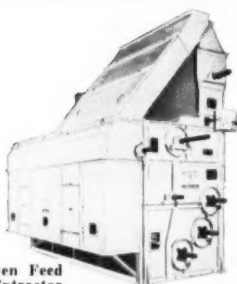
Our own government's foreign aid program has contributed to the development of a net export position in edible vegetable oils. An important consequence of the existence of an aid program involving fats and oils is that it has been possible for speculators and crushers to attempt to anticipate and, therefore, discount the quantity of fats, oils and oilseeds to be exported through the use of public funds. The result of this discounting combined with the direct effect of government purchases has been that unstable market prices for fats and oils have been established during recent years. This has been in contrast to the pre-war situation when government intervention in the market was not an important factor.

In addition, politically determined support programs have been used to affect the prices of soybeans and cottonseed during the time when these crops are marketed in heaviest volume. Direct purchases of oilseed products have been made and loans have been extended on soybeans by the political authorities.

Now, the use of the support programs to raise or maintain the prices of oilseeds and products has at times resulted

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in the establishment of unstable high levels of prices. When prices are artificially established at high levels, unusually low price levels may be developed at a later date. In this way political intervention has distorted the seasonal trend of prices of oilseeds and products during recent years.

The government also has intervened in the oilseed markets by educating farmers to the apparent advantage of storing beans. An effort has been made by government officials, as well as by growers' associations, to educate the farmers concerning the advantages of storing their soybeans and marketing them later in the crop year. Many farmers have taken this advice, and their action in withholding soybeans from the market has further minimized the importance of traditional seasonal influences on the oilseed markets.

At this point I should like to summarize my remarks about certain changes which have been made during the last 20 years in the production and marketing of oilseeds and oilseed products.

1. Important changes resulted from the development of the soybean as the most important or dominant oilseed crop.

2. Soybeans now comprise about 60 percent of the combined tonnage of soybeans and cottonseed produced in this country as compared with only 8 percent in the early 1930's.

3. Soybean oil production now amounts to about 60 percent of the combined production of soybean and cottonseed oils as compared with 3 percent in the early 1930's.

4. Because a ton of soybeans yields considerably more meal than a ton of cottonseed, the relative increase in soybean meal production has been even larger. Soybean meal production now amounts to about 70 percent of the combined tonnage of both meals as against only 6 percent in the early 1930's.

5. The fact that soybeans can be stored with relative ease—and for long periods—has caused a change in the seasonal crushing pattern. Soybeans may be crushed in the later months of the crop year whereas the bulk of the cottonseed supply is crushed early in the season. Therefore, the importance of seasonal supply factors on the price of oilseeds and products has been minimized.

6. There is a year-round demand for soybean meal to be fed to poultry and swine. The existence of this year-round demand has further minimized the importance of seasonal influences on the prices of oilseed products.

7. Soybeans can be bought by a crusher in the open market during any month of the crop year. For this reason the prices charged for soybean meal and oil may be adjusted to the latest market price for soybeans during the course of a crop year. This is quite different from the experience of the cottonseed crusher.

8. The development of a market in soybean options has made it possible for the soybean crusher to protect himself against major fluctuations in the price of his raw material. This the cottonseed crusher is not able to do.

9. Producers of shortening and margarine have improved their technology and now use soybean and cottonseed oils interchangeably. This permits them to take advantage of the year-round availability of soybean oil.

10. The development of an important export market for soybeans and edible vegetable oils and government intervention in the marketing of oilseeds and products represent important price-de-

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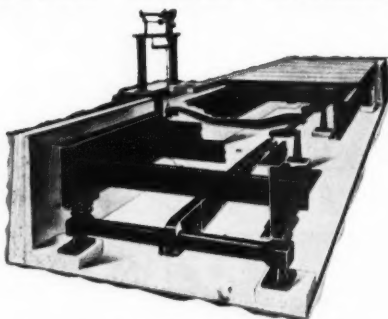
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termining factors which are not seasonal in nature. Because of these post-war innovations in the oilseed and products markets, the traditional seasonal price changes no longer can be anticipated.

These 10 points may be used to support a conclusion which is extremely important. Neither cottonseed nor soybean processors can feel confident of being able to purchase soybeans or cottonseed at either seasonally low or economic prices when the crops are first put on the market. This conclusion seems to be fully substantiated by a consideration of the points which I have made.

If this important conclusion is accepted, a second conclusion is indicated. It is no longer rational to purchase either cottonseed or soybeans at prices which do not afford a profitable crushing margin at a time when the crops are first put on the market. Although there has been a traditional increase in either oil or meal prices, during the course of a crop year, which has made crushing operations profitable, this kind of an increase in either oil or meal prices can no longer be expected. For this reason it is necessary to establish a reasonable crushing margin when the raw materials are bought—if profitable operations are to be expected.

High Winds Batter Texas; Season's Worst Blow

High winds late in April, tearing at powder-dry cotton lands and at range lands with little or no grass cover, have given farm and ranch lands over widespread West Texas areas their worst battering of the nearly ended wind erosion season, says Regional Soil Conservation Service Director Louis P. Merrill. Blowing extended west to Yuma, Ariz.

Millions of acres of unprotected cotton lands, much of it freshly planted, yielded soil to the wind and underwent the added damage of sand accumulations in lister rows. Farther west, range lands suffered their worst damage in the memory of residents. Large range acreages blew for the first time.

In the Lower El Paso Valley irrigation sector, winds of more than 60 miles an hour blew the soil from young cotton or cut tender stems with moving sand on sandy soils. Lands which resisted the wind's force in recent months no longer are able to stand up to the attack and are steadily breaking down.

At Lubbock, nearly all dryland cotton fields blew. Most stubble, which would have given protection against the wind's force, had been plowed in preparation for cotton planting. Only hard lands in that section escaped extensive damage.

In the Van Horn area young cotton stands on sandy soils in the irrigated valley were being destroyed by blowing. Bare range land suffered its worst blow damage in more than 30 years.

Hogg Heads British Guiana Research Program

Dr. Peter G. Hogg, assistant superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., has been named to organize and conduct a pasture and livestock research program for British Guiana. He left by plane for the South American post under the authorization of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He is to spend five months on the mission.

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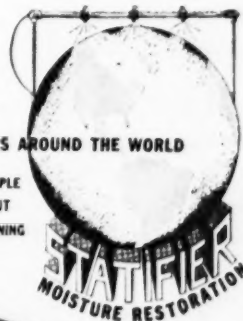
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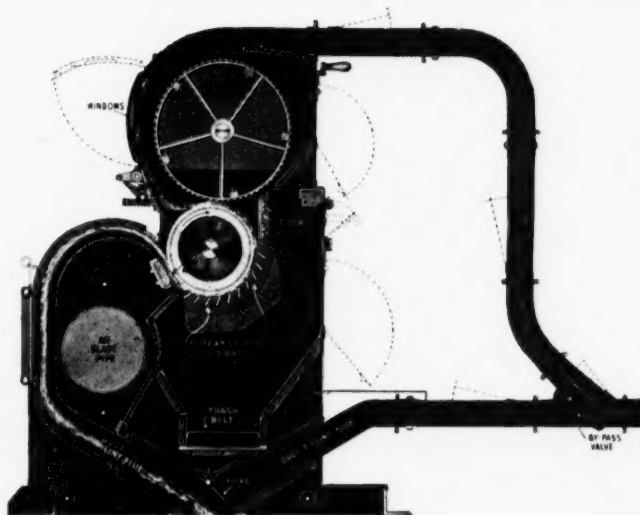
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